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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 275--81st Congress

Chapter 521--1st Session

H. R. 2859

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ALASKA LANDS. Authorizes Interior Department to sell lands in Alaska, not within national parks, national forests, military lands, or Indian lands, which have been classified as suitable for industrial or commercial purposes and in tracts of not to exceed 160 acres in the aggregate.

INDEX AND SUMMARY OF HISTORY OF H. R. 2859

February 21, 1949	H. R. 2859 was introduced by Rep. Bartlett and was referred to the House Committee on Public Lands. Print of the bill as introduced.
March 23, 1949	House Committee reported H. R. 2859 with an amendment. House Report 308. Print of the bill as reported.
April 4, 1949	House debated and passed H. R. 2859 as reported.
April 5, 1949	Print of H. R. 2859 as referred to the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.
June 7, 1949	Senate Committee reported H. R. 2859 with an amendment. Senate Report 474. Print of the bill as reported.
June 21, 1949	Senate discussed and passed H. R. 2859 as reported.
June 24, 1949	House conferees appointed.
June 28, 1949	Senate conferees appointed.
August 17, 1949	Both houses received the conference report. House Report 1275. Senate agreed to the conference report.
August 19, 1949	House agreed to the conference report.
August 30, 1949	Approved. Public Law 275.

81ST CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2859

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FEBRUARY 21, 1949

Mr. BARTLETT introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands

A BILL

To authorize the sale of public lands in Alaska.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the Secretary of the Interior may sell at private sale
4 or public auction any tract of public land in Alaska other
5 than lands within national parks or monuments, national
6 forests, Indian lands, and military reservations, which he
7 may classify for such disposition: *Provided*, That patent
8 shall not issue until after survey. Withdrawn or reserved
9 lands may be disposed of under this Act only with the con-
10 sent of the department or agency for whose use or in whose
11 interest the lands were withdrawn or reserved, subject to

1 such conditions as that department or agency may prescribe
2 to insure the adequate protection of the lands for the pur-
3 poses for which the lands were withdrawn or reserved.

4 SEC. 2. Each sale shall be for an area not in excess
5 of one hundred and sixty acres unless the Secretary of the
6 Interior determines that a larger area is needed by the
7 applicant for his purposes.

8 SEC. 3. No sale shall be made for less than the ap-
9 praised price of the land, or for less than the cost of making
10 any survey to properly describe the land sold, whichever
11 is greater.

12 SEC. 4. Any patent issued to a purchaser of lands under
13 this Act shall contain a reservation to the United States of
14 all minerals in the lands patented, together with the right
15 to prospect for, mine, and remove the minerals, and such
16 other reservations as may be necessary and proper.

17 SEC. 5. This Act shall not affect any existing valid
18 rights. The Act of May 14, 1898 (48 U. S. C., secs. 371
19 and 462), as amended, creating shore space reserves, shall
20 not apply to nor limit the operation of this Act.

21 SEC. 6. The Secretary of the Interior may make such
22 rules and regulations as may be necessary and proper to
23 provide for the development of minerals reserved to the
24 United States, to provide appropriate notice of and method

1 of conducting sales, to prevent speculation, to promote the
2 orderly development of lands in Alaska, and to carry out
3 any of the other purposes of this Act.

81ST CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2859

A BILL

To authorize the sale of public lands in Alaska.

By Mr. BARTLETT

FEBRUARY 21, 1949

Referred to the Committee on Public Lands

AUTHORIZING THE SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS IN ALASKA

MARCH 23, 1949.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. PETERSON, from the Committee on Public Lands, submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H. R. 2859]

The Committee on Public Lands, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 2859) to authorize the sale of public lands in Alaska, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with an amendment and recommend that the bill do pass.

The amendment is as follows:

Page 2, line 23, following the word "development" insert the words " , under applicable law, ".

EXPLANATION OF THE BILL

The purpose of this bill is to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to sell unreserved public lands in Alaska for industrial or commercial uses.

At the present time, public lands in Alaska must be disposed of under the Homestead Act or the Trade and Manufacturing Act, which provides that land can be transferred only after it has been settled and developed. Under the existing law, land on the public domain cannot be sold, for example, to an industrial concern desiring to establish a factory in Alaska.

Enactment of H. R. 2859 should contribute to the commercial and industrial development of Alaska by attracting business enterprises to the Territory.

This legislation contains provisions to insure that an individual company will not acquire an unduly large amount of public lands. The bill contains a general limitation restricting tracts to be sold to a maximum of 160 acres, except in such cases where in the judgment of the Secretary of the Interior a larger acreage is justified. In the great majority of cases relatively small tracts would meet the requirements

of business or industrial concerns. The only lands eligible for disposition would be those outside of national parks or monuments, national forests, Indian lands, military reservations, and withdrawn or reserved lands.

The committee has amended H. R. 2859 to provide that minerals which may be located under the United States mining laws would be disposed of only under such laws, subject to any regulations which may be necessary to protect the owner of the surface of the lands in the primary use authorized by this bill.

The favorable report of the Department of the Interior is set forth below and is made a part of this report.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, March 17, 1949.

HON. ANDREW L. SOMERS,
*Chairman, Committee on Public Lands,
House of Representatives.*

MY DEAR MR. SOMERS: Reference is made to your request for a report on H. R. 2859, a bill to authorize the sale of public lands in Alaska.

I recommend that the bill be enacted.

H. R. 2859, if enacted, would make available the public land for the commercial and industrial development of Alaska, and would encourage the growth of its population. This Department has been hindered in its Alaska development program by the lack of legislation authorizing the sale of public lands, where such lands are suitable for use by industrial, commercial, or other enterprises in the Territory.

H. R. 2859 would give the Secretary of the Interior the authority necessary to carry out such a program. It contains a necessary limitation as to its applicability with respect to withdrawn lands so as not to interfere with public uses. Section 2 would place a general limitation of 160 acres on the sale of tracts, with an escape clause, however, to take care of special circumstances which might make the sale of larger tracts necessary.

Section 4 of the bill provides for the reservation to the United States of all minerals in the lands patented and would also authorize such reservations in patents as might be desirable in the opinion of the Secretary. Section 6 of the bill would enable the Secretary, by regulation, to prevent speculation in the public lands of Alaska and take other necessary steps to further the free, orderly, and rapid development of the land and resources of the Territory. Section 6 would also authorize the Secretary to provide for the development of the minerals reserved to the United States. This Department would have no objection to an amendment of the bill at page 2, line 23, so as to insert after the word "development" the following language: "under applicable law." Such an amendment would make it clear that minerals which may be located under the United States mining laws would be disposed of only under such laws subject to any regulations which may be necessary to protect the owner of the surface of the lands in the primary use authorized by this bill.

Since I understand that the committee desires to hold an immediate hearing on this bill, this report has not yet been submitted to the Bureau of the Budget, and I am, therefore, unable to advise you at present concerning its relationship to the program of the President.

Sincerely yours,

OSCAR L. CHAPMAN,
Acting Secretary of the Interior.

The Committee on Public Lands unanimously recommends the enactment of H. R. 2859.

81ST CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2859

[Report No. 308]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FEBRUARY 21, 1949

MR. BARTLETT introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands

MARCH 23, 1949

Reported with an amendment, committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed

[Insert the part printed in italic]

A BILL

To authorize the sale of public lands in Alaska.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the Secretary of the Interior may sell at private sale
4 or public auction any tract of public land in Alaska other
5 than lands within national parks or monuments, national
6 forests, Indian lands, and military reservations, which he
7 may classify for such disposition: *Provided*, That patent
8 shall not issue until after survey. Withdrawn or reserved
9 lands may be disposed of under this Act only with the con-
10 sent of the department or agency for whose use or in whose
11 interest the lands were withdrawn or reserved, subject to

1 such conditions as that department or agency may prescribe
2 to insure the adequate protection of the lands for the pur-
3 poses for which the lands were withdrawn or reserved.

4 SEC. 2. Each sale shall be for an area not in excess
5 of one hundred and sixty acres unless the Secretary of the
6 Interior determines that a larger area is needed by the
7 applicant for his purposes.

8 SEC. 3. No sale shall be made for less than the ap-
9 praised price of the land, or for less than the cost of making
10 any survey to properly describe the land sold, whichever
11 is greater.

12 SEC. 4. Any patent issued to a purchaser of lands under
13 this Act shall contain a reservation to the United States of
14 all minerals in the lands patented, together with the right
15 to prospect for, mine, and remove the minerals, and such
16 other reservations as may be necessary and proper.

17 SEC. 5. This Act shall not affect any existing valid
18 rights. The Act of May 14, 1898 (48 U. S. C., secs. 371
19 and 462), as amended, creating shore space reserves, shall
20 not apply to nor limit the operation of this Act.

21 SEC. 6. The Secretary of the Interior may make such
22 rules and regulations as may be necessary and proper to
23 provide for the development, *under applicable law*, of
24 minerals reserved to the United States, to provide appro-

1 priate notice of and method of conducting sales, to prevent
2 speculation, to promote the orderly development of lands in
3 Alaska, and to carry out any of the other purposes of this
4 Act.

81ST CONGRESS
1ST Session

H. R. 2859

[Report No. 308]

A BILL

To authorize the sale of public lands in Alaska.

By Mr. BARTLETT

FEBRUARY 21, 1949

Referred to the Committee on Public Lands

MARCH 23, 1949

Reported with an amendment, committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the first sentence of section 420 of the Federal Tort Claims Act is amended to read as follows:

"Every claim against the United States cognizable under this title shall be forever barred, unless within 2 years after such claim accrued or within 1 year after the date of enactment of this amendatory sentence, whichever is later, it is presented in writing to the Federal agency out of whose activities it arises, if such claim is for a sum not exceeding \$1,000; or unless within 2 years after such claim accrued or within 1 year after the date of enactment of this amendatory sentence, whichever is later, an action is begun pursuant to part 3 of this title."

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the Committee on the Judiciary I offer an amendment which has been approved by the committee.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. CELLER: Strike all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof: "That the first sentence of section 2401 (b) of title 28 of the United States Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

"A tort claim against the United States shall be forever barred unless action is begun within 2 years after such claim accrues or within 1 year after the date of enactment of this amendatory sentence, whichever is later, or unless, if it is a claim not exceeding \$1,000, it is presented in writing to the appropriate Federal agency within 2 years after such claim accrues or within 1 year after the date of enactment of this amendatory sentence, whichever is later."

"SEC. 2. (a) Section 1346 (b) of title 28 of the United States Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

"(b) Subject to the provisions of chapter 171 of this title, the district courts, together with the District Court for the Territory of Alaska, the United States District Court for the District of the Canal Zone, and the District Court of the Virgin Islands, shall have exclusive jurisdiction of civil actions on claims against the United States, for money damages, accruing on and after January 1, 1945, for injury or loss of property, or personal injury or death caused by the negligent or wrongful act or omission of any employee of the Government while acting within the scope of his office or employment, under circumstances where the United States, if a private person, would be liable to the claimant in accordance with the law of the place where the act or omission occurred."

"(b) The first paragraph of section 2672 of title 28 of the United States Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

"The head of each Federal agency or his designee for the purpose, acting on behalf of the United States, may consider, ascertain, adjust, determine, and settle any claim for money damages of \$1,000 or less against the United States accruing on and after January 1, 1945, for injury or loss of property or personal injury or death caused by the negligent or wrongful act or omission of any employee of the Government while acting within the scope of his office or employment, under circumstances where the United States, if a private person, would be liable to the claimant in accordance with the law of the place where the act or omission occurred."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CARSON NATIONAL FOREST, N. MEX.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 55) to include certain lands in the Carson Na-

tional Forest, N. Mex., and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I wonder if some member of the Committee on Public Lands could give us some estimate of the cost of this bill. I notice that there is no report from the Bureau of the Budget.

Mr. PETERSON. Mr. Speaker, while there is no report from the Bureau of the Budget, the report does show the immediate need for this authority. The area is within the watershed of the presently existing forest, and the area is badly eroded. A portion of this land may be obtained by swapping land within the forest for land outside of the forest. It was not contemplated that there would be any great amount of expense, because 10,000 acres is already public land, and there are about only 2,000 acres of private land.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, in order to afford the committee an opportunity to advise the House as to the cost, and in order also that the Bureau of the Budget may advise as to the relationship of this proposed legislation with the program of the President, I ask unanimous consent that this bill may be passed over without prejudice.

Mr. PETERSON. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, did the gentleman notice the letter from the Secretary which is in the report showing that it will be clearly an exchange rather than a purchase of land? We had called for a second report from the Secretary. They contemplate swapping lands within the forest for lands outside of the forest.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. If the gentleman will assure me that there is to be no additional cost to the Government by reason of the passage of this bill, then, of course, I will withdraw my request. I must press it unless there is that assurance.

Mr. PETERSON. No appropriation is contemplated. When the gentleman says, "additional cost" I remind him that we never know when we take on more lands whether there may be some additional cost of administration, but in this case there would be less cost in administering the lands outside the forest. What they intend to do is to swap lands outside of the forest for lands inside the forest; so there may be more cost to administer the forest, but there will be less cost outside. The gentleman from New Mexico [Mr. FERNANDEZ], the author of this bill, is here and can inform the gentleman.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. There will be no cost whatever involved; it is just a matter of swapping one piece of land for another. The forest will have the same number of acres to administer when the swap has been made.

The rush about the matter is that the land is pretty badly eroded. This bill was passed by the Senate last year and reported out by the House committee just 2 days before the adjournment of Congress, too late for the House to take action.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, with the assurance that this does not involve the expenditure of additional funds I will withdraw my request and reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the boundaries of the Carson National Forest, New Mexico, are hereby extended to include fractional township 25 north, range 15 east. New Mexico principal meridian, and, subject to all valid and existing claims, all lands of the United States within said township are hereby made parts of the Carson National Forest and hereafter shall be subject to all laws and regulations applications thereto.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AUTHORIZING THE SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS IN ALASKA

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2859) to authorize the sale of public lands in Alaska.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior may sell at private sale or public auction any tract of public land in Alaska other than lands within national parks or monuments, national forests, Indian lands, and military reservations, which he may classify for such disposition: *Provided,* That patent shall not issue until after survey. Withdrawn or reserved lands may be disposed of under this act only with the consent of the department or agency for whose use or in whose interest the lands were withdrawn or reserved, subject to such conditions as that department or agency may prescribe to insure the adequate protection of the lands for the purposes for which the lands were withdrawn or reserved.

SEC. 2. Each sale shall be for an area not in excess of 160 acres unless the Secretary of the Interior determines that a larger area is needed by the applicant for his purposes.

SEC. 3. No sale shall be made for less than the appraised price of the land, or for less than the cost of making any survey to properly describe the land sold, whichever is greater.

SEC. 4. Any patent issued to a purchaser of lands under this act shall contain a reservation to the United States of all minerals in the land patented, together with the right to prospect for, mine, and remove the minerals, and such other reservations as may be necessary and proper.

SEC. 5. This act shall not affect any existing valid rights. The act of May 14, 1898 (48 U. S. C., secs. 371 and 462), as amended, creating shore space reserves, shall not apply to nor limit the operation of this act.

SEC. 6. The Secretary of the Interior may make such rules and regulations as may be necessary and proper to provide for the development of minerals reserved to the United States, to provide appropriate notice of and method of conducting sales, to prevent speculation, to promote the orderly development of lands in Alaska, and to carry out any of the other purposes of this act.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 2, line 23, after the word "development", insert "under applicable law."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN HISTORICAL PARK, KY.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3259) to add to the Abraham Lincoln National Historical Park, Ky., certain land acquired by the United States for that purpose.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the approximately six acres of land described in the following recorded deeds to the United States are hereby added to and made a part of the Abraham Lincoln National Historical Park in the State of Kentucky:

(a) Deed of conveyance to the United States, dated June 15, 1945, made and entered into by and between J. R. Howell and Mattie Johnson Howell, his wife, and W. L. Ferrill and Minnie Ferrill, his wife, of Hodgenville, Larue County, Ky., recorded on June 25, 1946, in deed book No. 58, page 262, in the records of the county of Larue, Ky.; and

(b) Quitclaim deed to the United States, made and entered into by and between Carl J. Howell and Dorothy N. Howell, his wife, of Hodgenville, Larue County Ky., recorded on April 18, 1947, in deed book No. 59, page 435, in the records of the county of Larue, Ky.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MANASSAS NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK, VA.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3297) to authorize the addition of certain lands to Manassas National Battlefield Park, Va., and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, in order to preserve important historic portions of Manassas Battlefield not now included within the Manassas National Battlefield Park, and to round out the boundaries of the park for purposes of administration, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to acquire, by donation, purchase, or condemnation, not to exceed 2,500 acres of land and interests in land within 2 miles of the intersection of United States Highway 211 and State Highway 234, including not to exceed 10 acres of land on which are situated remaining earthworks in the immediate vicinity of Centerville, Va. All properties that are acquired hereafter pursuant to this act shall become a part of the Manassas National Battlefield Park upon acquisition of title to such properties by the United States. The park and any lands added thereto in accordance with this act shall be administered in accordance with the act, approved August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535), as amended and supplemented, relating to establishment of the National Park Service.

SEC. 2. When the public interests will be benefited thereby, the Secretary is authorized to accept, on behalf of the United States, title to any non-Federal land or interests therein situated within the area authorized to be included within Manassas National Battlefield Park, and in exchange therefor to convey not to exceed an equal value of land or interests in land within the park for right-of-way purposes in connection with State and other highways.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

TIMBER OPERATIONS ON THE MENOMINEE INDIAN RESERVATION, WIS.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3396) to amend the law relating to timber operations on the Menominee Indian Reservation in Wisconsin.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 1 of the act approved March 28, 1908 (35 Stat. 51), entitled "An act to authorize the cutting of timber, the manufacture and sale of lumber, and the preservation of the forests on the Menominee Indian Reservation in the State of Wisconsin," as amended, be, and is hereby, amended by inserting after the words "cut in any 1 year" the following: "except that for each of the fiscal years ending June 30, 1949, June 30, 1950, and June 30, 1951, there may be cut not to exceed an additional 5,000,000 feet of dead, diseased, and/or blown-down timber."

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PURCHASE OF PUBLIC LANDS FOR HOME AND OTHER SITES

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2820) to amend the act entitled "An act to provide for the purchase of public lands for home and other sites," approved June 1, 1938 (52 Stat. 609), as amended.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, will someone explain this bill?

Mr. PETERSON. Mr. Speaker, this refers to public lands for home and other sites. Existing law provides for the lease or sale to qualified citizens of surveyed public lands in tracts of 5 acres or less for home, cabin, camp, health, convalescent, recreational, or business sites. This bill adds community purposes to those which sites may be leased or sold. This would include municipal uses as well as such common public uses as general meetings and educational, civic, and religious activities.

The small-tract act included Alaska but was of little practical application since most of Alaska is unsurveyed. This bill extends the act to unsurveyed lands by authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to lease them for purposes within the act's scope. Sales still would be limited to surveyed land.

In other words, individuals and certain recreational groups or religious institutions could take advantage of this act. Then in addition to that there is a provision that in areas where a survey has not been made you could lease unsurveyed particular lands.

Mr. JENSEN. How many acres might be involved in a transaction?

Mr. PETERSON. Five acres.

Mr. JENSEN. In any one tract?

Mr. PETERSON. Yes, a tract not exceeding 5 acres of any vacant, unreserved public lands. In other words, it is for the purpose of allowing a small acreage to be used.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the act entitled "An act to provide for the purchase of public

lands for home and other sites," approved June 1, 1938 (52 Stat. 609), as amended by the act approved July 14, 1945 (59 Stat. 467; 43 U. S. C. sec. 682a), is amended to read as follows:

"That the Secretary of the Interior, in his discretion, is authorized to sell or lease to any person or organization described in section 3 of this act a tract of not exceeding 5 acres of any vacant, unreserved public lands, public lands withdrawn by Executive Orders Nos. 6910 of November 26, 1934, and 6964 of February 5, 1935, for classification, or public lands withdrawn or reserved by the Secretary of the Interior for any purposes, which the Secretary may classify as chiefly valuable for residence, recreation, business, or community site purposes, if he finds that such sale or lease of the lands would not unreasonably interfere with the use of water for grazing purposes nor unduly impair the protection of watershed areas, in reasonably compact form and under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, at a price to be determined by him, for such use: *Provided*, That no land may be sold hereunder unless it has been surveyed. No person or organization shall be permitted to purchase or lease more than one tract under the provisions of this act, except upon a showing of good faith and reasons satisfactory to the Secretary.

"SEC. 2. No tract shall be sold for less than the cost of making any survey necessary to describe properly the land sold. Patents for all tracts purchased under the provisions of this act shall contain a reservation to the United States of the oil, gas, and all other mineral deposits, together with the right to prospect for, mine, and remove the same under such regulations as the Secretary may prescribe.

"SEC. 3. A lease may be issued or a sale made under this act to any of the following: (a) An individual who is a citizen of the United States, or who has filed his declaration of intention to become a citizen as required by the naturalization laws; (b) a partnership or an association, each of the members of which is a citizen of the United States or has filed a declaration of intention to become a citizen; (c) a corporation, including nonprofit corporations, organized under the laws of the United States, or of any State or Territory thereof, and authorized to do business in the State or Territory in which the land is located; (d) a State, Territory, municipality, or other governmental subdivision.

"SEC. 4. Any employee of the Department of the Interior, stationed in Alaska, notwithstanding such employment, may, in the discretion of the Secretary, purchase or lease under this act one tract for residence purposes in the Territory of Alaska.

"SEC. 5. The authority to lease lands under this act shall extend to the revested Oregon and California Railroad and reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands situated in the State of Oregon and under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior."

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AUTHORIZING GRANTEES OF RECREATIONAL DEMONSTRATION LANDS TO MAKE LAND EXCHANGES RELATING TO SUCH PROPERTIES

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3284) to authorize grantees of recreational demonstration project lands to make land exchanges relating to such properties, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, in order to facilitate the administration of former recreational demonstration project lands and to

81ST CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2859

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 5 (legislative day, MARCH 18), 1949

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs

AN ACT

To authorize the sale of public lands in Alaska.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the Secretary of the Interior may sell at private sale
4 or public auction any tract of public land in Alaska other
5 than lands within national parks or monuments, national
6 forests, Indian lands, and military reservations, which he
7 may classify for such disposition: *Provided*, That patent
8 shall not issue until after survey. Withdrawn or reserved
9 lands may be disposed of under this Act only with the con-
10 sent of the department or agency for whose use or in whose
11 interest the lands were withdrawn or reserved, subject to

1 such conditions as that department or agency may prescribe
2 to insure the adequate protection of the lands for the pur-
3 poses for which the lands were withdrawn or reserved.

4 SEC. 2. Each sale shall be for an area not in excess
5 of one hundred and sixty acres unless the Secretary of the
6 Interior determines that a larger area is needed by the
7 applicant for his purposes.

8 SEC. 3. No sale shall be made for less than the ap-
9 praised price of the land, or for less than the cost of making
10 any survey to properly describe the land sold, whichever
11 is greater.

12 SEC. 4. Any patent issued to a purchaser of lands under
13 this Act shall contain a reservation to the United States of
14 all minerals in the lands patented, together with the right
15 to prospect for, mine, and remove the minerals, and such
16 other reservations as may be necessary and proper.

17 SEC. 5. This Act shall not affect any existing valid
18 rights. The Act of May 14, 1898 (48 U. S. C., secs. 371
19 and 462), as amended, creating shore space reserves, shall
20 not apply to nor limit the operation of this Act.

21 SEC. 6. The Secretary of the Interior may make such
22 rules and regulations as may be necessary and proper to
23 provide for the development, under applicable law, of
24 minerals reserved to the United States, to provide appro-

1 priate notice of and method of conducting sales, to prevent
2 speculation, to promote the orderly development of lands in
3 Alaska, and to carry out any of the other purposes of this
4 Act.

Passed the House of Representatives April 4, 1949.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.

81ST CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2859

AN ACT

To authorize the sale of public lands in Alaska.

APRIL 5 (legislative day, MARCH 18), 1949

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Interior
and Insular Affairs

Calendar No. 466

81ST CONGRESS }
1st Session }

SENATE

{ REPORT
No. 474

AUTHORIZING THE SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS IN ALASKA

JUNE 7 (legislative day, JUNE 2), 1949.—Ordered to be printed

MR. O'MAHONEY, from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs
submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 2859]

The Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, to whom was referred the bill, H. R. 2859, to authorize the sale of public lands in Alaska, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with an amendment in the nature of a substitute, and recommend that the bill as amended do pass.

PURPOSE OF THE ACT

The basic objective of the act is to facilitate industrial and commercial development in Alaska. Under the present law, which was enacted before the beginning of the century, public lands cannot be sold to a business or industrial enterprise which wishes to establish itself in the Territory. A businessman must first locate on the land, the amount of which is limited to one tract of 80 acres, invest his money and make the improvements necessary to his business, and then have a survey made before obtaining a patent. This patent will cover only as much of the land as he has been able actually to improve and use. Thus, the investor cannot obtain title until after he has expended money, time, and effort on the land, and even then he is permitted to purchase only a tract which might be wholly insufficient for legitimate future needs and expansion.

Such a situation renders financing difficult, increases the risks involved, and adds to the burdens facing new enterprise in the Territory.

EXPLANATION OF THE PROVISIONS

It is to correct this situation that the committee recommends adoption of H. R. 2859, as amended. The bill authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to sell tracts of the public lands which he has classified as suitable for industrial or commercial purposes, including the con-

struction of housing, for these uses. Withdrawn or reserved lands may be disposed of in this manner with the consent of the agency having administrative jurisdiction over them. However, specifically excluded from sale under this act are lands in national parks, monuments, national forests, Indian lands and military reservations. Mineral rights are reserved to the United States, and the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to issue regulations necessary to carry out the purposes of the act.

The full committee heard statements on the bill by Delegate E. L. Bartlett of Alaska; Assistant Secretary of the Interior William E. Warne; Jacob N. Wasserman, Chief Counsel, Bureau of Land Management; and Ernest H. Gruening, Governor of Alaska. A subcommittee was appointed to amend and report the bill in accordance with the committee's decisions, and the bill with the proposed changes was discussed several times at length by the full committee.

THE AMENDMENT

While the committee strongly believes that this legislation is essential, it feels that certain safeguards ought to be contained in the act to prevent the acquisition of desirable commercial sites for speculative, nonproductive purposes or for the promotion of monopolies on the public lands.

The committee wishes to report a clean bill and hence offers its amendments in the nature of a substitute. However, the greater part of the provisions of the bill as passed by the House of Representatives and much of the language of the bill have been retained.

The committee proposes to change section 1 of the House bill to limit specifically the sale of public land under the act to "industrial and commercial purposes, including the construction of housing," and then only to persons who furnish satisfactory proof that they will use the land in this manner.

Sales to any one bona fide applicant are limited to 160 acres in the aggregate, the sale to be made at public auction after notice for not less than 30 days in a newspaper of general circulation in Alaska has been given.

The 160-acre limitation in section 2 of the House-approved bill thus has been incorporated into section 1, and the provision authorizing the Secretary to make unlimited disposition of larger amounts of the public lands has been eliminated. Under section 2 of the House bill, the Secretary of the Interior could have disposed of larger tracts without restriction.

Section 3 was renumbered as section 2 and amended to provide that the selling price should be not less than the appraised price plus the cost of making the survey. In the past, the cost of surveying public land has often been greater than its appraised value, and it was felt that in the case of commercial lands in Alaska the price received by the Government should include both the land's basic value and the costs of the necessary services consequent to its sale to a private person or concern.

Section 4 was renumbered as section 3, and amended to make certain that the land shall be used only for the commercial, industrial, or housing purpose for which it is sold. The buyer will receive a certificate of purchase at the time of sale, but a patent in fee will

not issue to him until he can prove by the affidavits of two disinterested persons that he has in fact used the land for at least 6 months for the purposes for which it was sold. The buyer must furnish the required proof within 3 years after the issuance of the purchase certificate. If he does not comply with the requirements of this section prior to the end of the 3-year period, he loses his rights in the land.

A provision has been included to give added protection to the purchaser by making a mineral-rights holder liable for all damages to the surface and tangible improvements thereon.

Under the authority given the Secretary in section 6, renumbered as section 5, of the act, he may make regulations to protect the owner of the surface of the lands in the primary use. This includes the authority to require a mineral locator or lessee to give bond for damages to the surface and improvements on it.

The favorable report of the Interior Department to the chairman of the House Committee on Public Lands, before amendment, is hereinbelow set forth in full and made a part of this report.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, March 17, 1949.

HON. ANDREW L. SOMERS,
*Chairman, Committee on Public Lands,
House of Representatives.*

MY DEAR MR. SOMERS: Reference is made to your request for a report on H. R. 2859, a bill to authorize the sale of public lands in Alaska.

I recommend that the bill be enacted.

H. R. 2859, if enacted, would make available the public land for the commercial and industrial development of Alaska, and would encourage the growth of its population. This Department has been hindered in its Alaska development program by the lack of legislation authorizing the sale of public lands, where such lands are suitable for use by industrial, commercial, or other enterprises in the Territory.

H. R. 2859 would give the Secretary of the Interior the authority necessary to carry out such a program. It contains a necessary limitation as to its applicability with respect to withdrawn lands so as not to interfere with public uses. Section 2 would place a general limitation of 160 acres on the sale of tracts, with an escape clause, however, to take care of special circumstances which might make the sale of larger tracts necessary.

Section 4 of the bill provides for the reservation to the United States of all minerals in the lands patented and would also authorize such reservations in patents as might be desirable in the opinion of the Secretary. Section 6 of the bill would enable the Secretary, by regulation, to prevent speculation in the public lands of Alaska and take other necessary steps to further the free, orderly, and rapid development of the land and resources of the Territory. Section 6 would also authorize the Secretary to provide for the development of the minerals reserved to the United States. This Department would have no objection to an amendment of the bill at page 2, line 23, so as to insert after the word "development" the following language: " , under applicable law, ". Such an amendment would make it clear that minerals which may be located under the United States mining laws would be disposed of only under such laws subject to any regulations which may be necessary to protect the owner of the surface of the lands in the primary use authorized by this bill.

Since I understand that the committee desires to hold an immediate hearing on this bill, this report has not yet been submitted to the Bureau of the Budget, and I am, therefore, unable to advise you at present concerning its relationship to the program of the President.

Sincerely yours,

OSCAR L. CHAPMAN.
Acting Secretary of the Interior.

Calendar No. 466

81ST CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2859

[Report No. 474]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 5 (legislative day, MARCH 18), 1949

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs

JUNE 7 (legislative day, JUNE 2), 1949

Reported by Mr. O'MAHONEY, with an amendment

[Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the part printed in italic]

AN ACT

To authorize the sale of public lands in Alaska.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the Secretary of the Interior may sell at private sale
4 or public auction any tract of public land in Alaska other
5 than lands within national parks or monuments, national
6 forests, Indian lands, and military reservations, which he
7 may classify for such disposition: *Provided*, That patent
8 shall not issue until after survey. Withdrawn or reserved
9 lands may be disposed of under this Act only with the con-
10 sent of the department or agency for whose use or in whose
11 interest the lands were withdrawn or reserved, subject to

1 such conditions as that department or agency may prescribe
2 to insure the adequate protection of the lands for the pur-
3 poses for which the lands were withdrawn or reserved.

4 SEC. 2. Each sale shall be for an area not in excess
5 of one hundred and sixty acres unless the Secretary of the
6 Interior determines that a larger area is needed by the
7 applicant for his purposes.

8 SEC. 3. No sale shall be made for less than the ap-
9 praised price of the land, or for less than the cost of making
10 any survey to properly describe the land sold, whichever
11 is greater.

12 SEC. 4. Any patent issued to a purchaser of lands under
13 this Act shall contain a reservation to the United States of
14 all minerals in the lands patented, together with the right
15 to prospect for, mine, and remove the minerals, and such
16 other reservations as may be necessary and proper.

17 SEC. 5. This Act shall not affect any existing valid
18 rights. The Act of May 14, 1898 (48 U. S. C. secs. 371
19 and 462), as amended, creating shore space reserves, shall
20 not apply to nor limit the operation of this Act.

21 SEC. 6. The Secretary of the Interior may make such
22 rules and regulations as may be necessary and proper to
23 provide for the development, under applicable laws, of
24 minerals reserved to the United States, to provide appro-
25 priate notice of and method of conducting sales, to prevent

1 speculation, to promote the orderly development of lands in
2 Alaska, and to carry out any of the other purposes of this
3 Act.

4 *That public lands in Alaska not within national parks or*
5 *monuments, national forests, Indian lands, and military reser-*
6 *vations, which have been classified by the Secretary of the*
7 *Interior as suitable for industrial or commercial purposes,*
8 *including the construction of housing, may be sold by him at*
9 *public auction, after giving not less than thirty days' notice*
10 *of such intended sale in a newspaper of general circulation in*
11 *Alaska, in tracts not to exceed one hundred and sixty acres*
12 *in the aggregate, to any bidder who furnishes proof satisfac-*
13 *tory to the Secretary that such bidder has the bona fide inten-*
14 *tion and the means to develop the tract for such use: Pro-*
15 *vided, That withdrawn or reserved lands may be disposed of*
16 *under this Act only with the consent of any department or*
17 *agency having administrative jurisdiction over such lands.*

18 *SEC. 2. No sale shall be made for less than the ap-*
19 *praised price of the land and the cost of making any survey*
20 *to properly describe the land sold.*

21 *SEC. 3. There shall be issued to each purchaser of land*
22 *under this Act a certificate of purchase. Within three*
23 *years after issuance of such certificate, upon proof sup-*
24 *ported by affidavits of two disinterested persons that the*
25 *purchaser has used the land for the purpose for which it*

1 was classified for sale for a period of not less than six
2 months, a patent in fee shall be issued. Patents under this
3 Act shall issue only after survey, and shall contain a res-
4 ervation to the United States of all minerals in the lands
5 patented, together with the right to prospect for, mine,
6 and remove the minerals, and such other reservations as
7 may be necessary and proper: Provided, That, notwith-
8 standing the provisions of any Act of Congress to the con-
9 trary, any person who hereafter prospects for, mines, or
10 removes any minerals from any land disposed of under this
11 Act shall be liable for any damage that may be caused to
12 the value of the land and tangible improvements thereon by
13 such prospecting for, mining, or removal of minerals.
14 Nothing in this section shall be construed to impair any
15 vested right in existence on the effective date of this section.

16 *SEC. 4.* This Act shall not affect any existing valid
17 rights. The Act of May 14, 1898 (48 U. S. C., secs. 371
18 and 462), as amended, creating shore space reserves, shall
19 not apply to nor limit the operation of this Act.

20 *SEC. 5.* The Secretary of the Interior may make such
21 rules and regulations as may be necessary and proper to
22 provide for the development, under applicable law, of min-
23 erals reserved to the United States, to provide appropriate
24 notice of and method of conducting sales, to prevent specu-
25 lation, to promote the orderly development of lands in Alaska,

- 1 *to provide protection and compensation for damages from*
- 2 *mining activities to the surface and improvements thereon,*
- 3 *and to carry out any of the other purposes of this Act.*

Passed the House of Representatives April 4, 1949.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.

81ST CONGRESS
1ST Session

H. R. 2859

[Report No. 474]

AN ACT

To authorize the sale of public lands in Alaska.

APRIL 5 (legislative day, MARCH 18), 1949

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Interior
and Insular Affairs

JUNE 7 (legislative day, JUNE 2), 1949

Reported with an amendment

C., title 8, sec. 213 (c)), which exclude from admission to the United States persons who are ineligible to citizenship, shall not hereafter apply to William Henry Tickner, of Yokohama, Japan, minor son of the fiancée of Arthur L. Prior, private, first class, United States Army, and the said William Henry Tickner shall, for the purposes of the immigration and naturalization laws, be deemed to be the child of said Arthur L. Prior.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

TOSHIE OKUTOMI

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 980) for the relief of Toshie Okutomi, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary, with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the provisions of the immigration laws relating to the exclusion of aliens inadmissible because of race shall not hereafter apply to Toshie Okutomi, the Japanese fiancée of Orren J. Lucht, a citizen of the United States and an honorably discharged veteran of World War II, and that Toshie Okutomi may be eligible for a visa as a non-immigrant temporary visitor for a period of 3 months: *Provided*, That the administrative authorities find that the said Toshie Okutomi is coming to the United States with a bona fide intention of being married to said Orren J. Lucht, and that she is found otherwise admissible under the immigration laws. In the event the marriage between the above-named parties does not occur within 3 months after the entry of said Toshie Okutomi, she shall be required to depart from the United States and upon failure to do so shall be deported in accordance with the provisions of sections 19 and 20 of the Immigration Act of February 5, 1917 (U. S. C., title 8, secs. 155 and 156). In the event the marriage between the above-named parties shall occur within 3 months after the entry of said Toshie Okutomi, the Attorney General is authorized and directed to record the lawful admission for permanent residence of said Toshie Okutomi as of the date of her entry into the United States, upon the payment by her of the required fees and head tax.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

EMORY T. WALES

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1003) for the relief of Emory T. Wales, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with an amendment, on page 1, line 6, after the words "the sum of", to strike out "\$5,196.44" and insert "\$1,934", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Emory T. Wales, of King George, Va., the sum of \$1,934, in full satisfaction of his claim against the United States for compensation for damage caused to his house by gunfire on the A. P. Hill Military Reservation, Bowling Green, Va.: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor

and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 689) to permit certain postal employees or substitute postal employees to receive credit for military service was announced as next in order.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Mr. President, the sponsor of the bill [Mr. O'CONNOR] is absent from the Senate today. I ask that the bill go over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

REMOVAL OF RESTRICTIONS UPON FEDERAL LOANS TO FINANCE CERTAIN PUBLIC WORKS

The bill (S. 525) to remove restrictions upon loans by Federal agencies to finance the construction of certain public works was announced as next in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I ask that House bill 1771 be considered instead of the Senate bill.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Which bill are we considering?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Calendar No. 463, Senate bill 525.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. I should like to have an explanation of the bill.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, when the Congress passed the first deficiency appropriation bill in 1946 it provided \$12,500,000 to be used by governmental agencies, States, counties, and municipalities, to make plans for public works. There was a proviso in the bill that no loan should be made or participated in by any Federal agency for the construction of any public-works plan for which had been financed out of this appropriation.

Subsequently, the Congress passed the Independent Offices appropriation bill of 1946 and the third urgent deficiency bill of 1946, appropriating an additional \$52,500,000 for these planning purposes, and did not put in the restriction that there could be no loan from any Federal agency for the construction of any public works which might be planned or for which plans might be made with the use of any of these funds.

So we have a discrimination, in the case of the total of \$65,000,000 that Congress has appropriated, as to the plans made by the use of any part of the first \$12,500,000. The public works thereby planned are not eligible for loans from the RFC or from any other Government agency, whereas if the plans are made by the use of any of the other \$52,500,000, such public works are eligible for loans from the RFC or from any other Government agency.

This bill will simply remove that discrimination. A similar bill has been passed by the House of Representatives

unanimously, and I am sure the Senate does not wish this discrimination to continue.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Mr. President, I withhold my objection.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I ask that the similar House bill, which has come from the House of Representatives today, be substituted for the Senate bill and be considered now.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair lays before the Senate a bill coming from the House of Representatives, which will be read.

The bill (H. R. 1771) relating to loans by Federal agencies for the construction of certain public works was read twice by its title.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the House bill?

There being no objection the bill was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, Senate bill 525 will be indefinitely postponed.

GEORGE A. KIRCHBERGER

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Mr. President, on the last call of the calendar, House bill 650, Calendar 325, was objected to. I now ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of that bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be read by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H. R. 650) for the relief of George A. Kirchberger.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, would not it be best for us to conclude the calendar, and then refer to this measure?

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. That might be a more orderly procedure, but there are other matters to which I have to attend, so that I am compelled to leave the Chamber in a few moments. Therefore, I would impose upon the Senate to this extent. I understand there is no objection now to the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

PURCHASE OF ADDITIONAL FARMING LAND FOR LEAVENWORTH PENITENTIARY—BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 1730) to authorize the purchase of additional farming land for Leavenworth Penitentiary was announced as next in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. A similar bill (H. R. 4585) has been received today from the House of Representatives.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, there have been some conflicting statements in reference to this bill. Personally, I should like to clear up some of those statements. Therefore I ask that the bill be passed over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

CONVEYANCE OF ARMORY SITE TO STATE OF MARYLAND

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the next measure on the calendar.

The bill (S. 803) to provide for the conveyance of a tract of land in Prince Georges County, Md., to the State of Maryland for use as a site for a National Guard Armory was announced as next in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. President, this bill provides for the transfer from the Federal Housing Agency to the State of Maryland of a tract of land of 8.03 acres, being part of the Greenbelt project. The understanding is that the State of Maryland is to use the land for the erection of an armory. If the land is not used for that purpose, it will revert to the Federal Government.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I wish to say that I shall not object because in my judgment this bill follows the principle which I insist should be followed in connection with the transfer of Federal property, because the land will be used for what amounts to military use. I consider National Guard use to be what amounts to use for the purpose of carrying out the Federal defense program. Therefore I shall not object to the consideration or passage of the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Banking and Currency with amendments.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Mr. President, I suggest that in the interest of uniformity, so as to have this measure consistent with similar legislation dealing with transfers of this sort, the bill be amended according to the amendment which I now send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. At the end of the bill it is proposed to insert the following:

SEC. 3. Sections 1 and 2 of this act shall not be effective until the Governor of the State of Maryland shall certify in writing to the Secretary of Defense that such land is needed by the State of Maryland for the purpose of a site for a National Guard Armory and for training the National Guard or for other military purposes and that such land is suitable for such purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendments of the committee will be considered first. The clerk will proceed to state the amendments of the committee.

The first committee amendment was, on page 3, in line 9, after the words "point of", to strike out "beginning. Containing" and insert "beginning; containing."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in line 10, after the word "exactly" and the period, to insert "The United States shall be saved harmless from or reimbursed for

such costs incidental to the conveyance as the Commissioner may deem proper."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in line 16, after the word "Armory", to insert "and for training the National Guard or for other military purposes."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in line 20, after the word "such", to strike out "purpose" and insert "purposes."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in line 21, after the word "thereto", to strike out "shall" and insert "shall, at the option of the United States."

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That completes the committee amendments.

The question now is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from New Jersey.

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. President, there is no objection to the amendment, so far as I am concerned.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from New Jersey.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there be no further amendments to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Public Housing Commissioner is authorized and directed to convey by quitclaim deed, without consideration, to the State of Maryland, for use as a site for a National Guard Armory, a tract of land in Prince Georges County, Md., described as follows: Beginning at a concrete monument on the north right-of-way line of Southway—a road within the corporate limits of the town of Greenbelt, Prince Georges County, Md.—the plane coordinates of the said beginning point being north thirty-eight thousand five hundred and seventy-six and eighty-one one-hundredths, east thirty-five thousand seven hundred and seven and sixty-nine one-hundredths—said coordinates are developed from triangulation station "Cedar" whose coordinates are north forty-three thousand five hundred and seventeen and seventeen one-hundredths, east thirty-five thousand two hundred and eighteen and fifty-six one-hundredths—and the bearings given are true grid bearings—bearing from triangulation station "Cedar" to reference monument numbered 3 for station "Cedar" north six degrees thirty-eight minutes nine seconds east, thence leaving the said north right-of-way line of Southway north no degrees no minutes no seconds east seven hundred and thirty-eight and nineteen one-hundredths feet to a concrete monument; thence due east one hundred and seven and thirty-one one-hundredths feet to a concrete monument; thence south fifty-four degrees seven minutes fifty seconds east four hundred and one and six one-hundredths feet to a concrete monument; thence south seventy-six degrees forty-eight minutes thirty seconds east two hundred and thirty feet to a concrete monument; thence south no degrees forty-four minutes no seconds west two hundred and seventy-seven and three one-hundredths feet to a concrete monument on the north right-of-way line of Southway; thence with the said north right-of-way line of Southway and along the arc of a curve to the right whose components are: Arc six hundred and eighty-three and nine one-hundredths, radius one thousand three hundred and thirteen, delta twenty-

nine degrees forty-eight minutes thirty seconds, tangent three hundred and forty-nine and forty-six one-hundredths, chord six hundred and seventy-five and forty-two one-hundredths, chord bearing south seventy-five degrees five minutes forty-five seconds west to the point of beginning; containing eight and three one-hundredths acres exactly. The United States shall be saved harmless from or reimbursed for such costs incidental to the conveyance as the Commissioner may deem proper.

SEC. 2. The land authorized to be conveyed by the first section of this act shall be used by the grantee for purposes of a site for a National Guard Armory and for training the National Guard or for other military purposes, and the conveyance of such land shall contain the express condition that if the grantee shall fail or cease to use such land for such purposes, or shall alienate or attempt to alienate such land, title thereto shall, at the option of the United States, revert to the United States.

SEC. 3. Sections 1 and 2 of this act shall not be effective until the Governor of the State of Maryland shall certify in writing to the Secretary of Defense that such land is needed by the State of Maryland for the purpose of a site for a National Guard Armory and for training the National Guard or for other military purposes and that such land is suitable for such purposes.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to provide for the conveyance of a tract of land in Prince Georges County, Md., to the State of Maryland for use as a site for a National Guard Armory and for training the National Guard or for other military purposes."

SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS IN ALASKA

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the next measure on the calendar.

The bill (H. R. 2859) to authorize the sale of public lands in Alaska was announced as next in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, may we have an explanation of the bill?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, in the Territory of Alaska the old homestead law under which public lands could be acquired is no longer applicable.

Where the sale of public lands is allowed such sales are specifically limited to 80 acres. There are several preliminaries which are required which make the present law unworkable in the present situation.

The House passed a bill granting practically blanket authority to the Secretary of Interior to sell public lands. The Senate committee has stricken out all of the House bill and has substituted new language, making a new bill which is intended to permit the sale of public lands, but provides certain standards with respect to the utilization of the land. For example, there is provided a limitation of not to exceed 160 acres in the aggregate.

It is provided that the limitation shall be stated in the aggregate, so that, for example, a business enterprise wishing to establish a series of filling stations along a highway, can acquire sufficient tracts, provided that in the aggregate they do not amount to more than 160 acres. Provision is also made that such sale be only by public auction. Notice

must be given in a newspaper of general circulation in the Territory of Alaska.

In other words, we are providing a system whereby, under proper safeguards to protect the Federal Government, lands may be acquired by private enterprise to develop industry in Alaska.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

MR. HENDRICKSON. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I wonder whether the Senator from Wyoming will tell us what kind of industry or commercial enterprise would require 160 acres. I am interested in knowing how that figure was arrived at.

MR. O'MAHONEY. As the bill came to the Senate in the first place, there was no limitation at all. Of course, Alaska is a territory of vast expanse, and it was believed that it might be necessary for a distributing concern, for example, to have a certain amount of acreage in one town, and other acreage in another town, and so forth, the aggregate of which might be as much as 160 acres. It is a maximum limitation, I will say to the Senator. Then, of course, there is a possibility that land might have to be bought in order to establish a business.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 2859) to authorize the sale of public lands in Alaska, which had been reported from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That public lands in Alaska not within national parks or monuments, national forests, Indian lands, and military reservations, which have been classified by the Secretary of the Interior as suitable for industrial or commercial purposes, including the construction of housing, may be sold by him at public auction, after giving not less than 30 days' notice of such intended sale in a newspaper of general circulation in Alaska, in tracts not to exceed 160 acres in the aggregate, to any bidder who furnishes proof satisfactory to the Secretary that such bidder has the bona fide intention and the means to develop the tract for such use: *Provided*, That withdrawn or reserved lands may be disposed of under this act only with the consent of any department or agency having administrative jurisdiction over such lands.

SEC. 2. No sale shall be made for less than the appraised price of the land and the cost of making any survey to properly describe the land sold.

SEC. 3. There shall be issued to each purchaser of land under this act a certificate of purchase. Within 3 years after issuance of such certificate, upon proof supported by affidavits of two disinterested persons that the purchaser has used the land for the purpose for which it was classified for sale for a period of not less than 6 months, a patent in fee shall be issued. Patents under this act shall issue only after survey, and shall contain a reservation to the United States of all minerals in the lands patented, together with the right to prospect for, mine, and remove the minerals, and such other reservations as may be necessary and proper: *Provided*, That, notwithstanding the provisions of any act of Congress to the contrary, any person who hereafter prospects for, mines, or removes any minerals from any land disposed of under

this act shall be liable for any damage that may be caused to the value of the land and tangible improvements thereon by such prospecting for, mining, or removal of minerals. Nothing in this section shall be construed to impair any vested right in existence on the effective date of this section.

SEC. 4. This act shall not affect any existing valid rights. The act of May 14, 1898 (48 U. S. C., secs. 371 and 462), as amended, creating shore space reserves, shall not apply to nor limit the operation of this act.

SEC. 5. The Secretary of the Interior may make such rules and regulations as may be necessary and proper to provide for the development, under applicable law, of minerals reserved to the United States, to provide appropriate notice of and method of conducting sales, to prevent speculation, to promote the orderly development of lands in Alaska, to provide protection and compensation for damages from mining activities to the surface and improvements thereon, and to carry out any of the other purposes of this act.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

SIMPLIFICATION OF PROCUREMENT, UTILIZATION, AND DISPOSAL OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY—BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 2020) to simplify the procurement, utilization and disposal of Government property, to reorganize certain agencies of the Government, and for other purposes was announced as next in order.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

MR. MORSE. May we have an explanation?

MR. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, I shall ask that this bill and also Calendar No. 474, House bill 4754, the companion bill in the House, go over. This is a bill in line with the reorganization program as recommended by the Hoover Commission, to establish service agencies. It is the bill I undertook to have considered the other day, but an effort is being made to work out certain amendments in order to satisfy another committee. I ask that this bill be passed over at this time, in the hope that we may get it up later this afternoon, and also that Calendar 474, the companion House bill (H. R. 4754) also go over.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill (S. 2020), Calendar 467, and the bill (H. R. 4754), Calendar 474, will be passed over.

TRANSFER OF TOWER, LOWER SOURIS NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

The bill (H. R. 3751) to transfer a tower located on the Lower Souris National Wildlife Refuge to the International Peace Garden, Inc., North Dakota, was announced as next in order.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

MR. MORSE. I wish to offer an amendment, which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment.

THE LEGISLATIVE CLERK. In line 7, after the name "North Dakota", it is proposed to insert a colon and "*Provided*, That the International Peace Garden, Inc., North Dakota, shall pay 50 percent of the appraised fair market value of the property as determined by the Fish and Wildlife Service."

MR. YOUNG. Mr. President, the amendment is acceptable.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Oregon.

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read the third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the corresponding Senate bill, Calendar No. 361, Senate bill 1384, will be indefinitely postponed.

MR. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist upon its amendment, request a conference thereon with the House, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. McFARLAND, Mr. TOBEY, and Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado conferees on the part of the Senate.

REMOVAL OF RESTRICTIONS ON LAND CONVEYED TO PORTER ACADEMY

The bill (S. 1742) removing certain restrictions imposed by the act of March 8, 1888, on certain lands authorized by such act to be conveyed to the trustees of Porter Academy, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Army is authorized to release to the trustees of Porter Academy by an appropriate written instrument the restriction placed upon that land in Charleston, S. C., which was conveyed to the trustees of Porter Academy pursuant to the provisions of the act of March 8, 1888, entitled "An act authorizing the Secretary of War to transfer to the trustees of Porter Academy certain property in the city of Charleston, S. C.," sections 1 and 2 of which required that the property should be inviolably dedicated to educational purposes and no other and required that the deed of conveyance contain a condition to that effect.

MR. MAYBANK. I ask unanimous consent to have included in the RECORD in connection with the passage of this bill the committee report.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the report (No. 478) was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

The Committee on Armed Services, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1742) removing certain restrictions imposed by the act of March 8, 1888, on certain lands authorized by such act to be conveyed to the trustees of Porter Academy, having considered the same, report favorably thereon without amendment, and recommend that the bill do pass.

PURPOSE OF THE BILL

The purpose of this bill is to authorize the Secretary of the Army to release to the

trustees of Porter Academy the restriction placed upon certain lands in Charleston, S. C., conveyed to them pursuant to the act of March 8, 1888.

EXPLANATION OF THE BILL

A parcel of pre-Civil War Federal military property located in Charleston, S. C., and known as the United States arsenal, became surplus to the needs of the Government shortly after the Civil War. In 1880 the property was leased to the Reverend A. Toomer Porter, D. D., rector of the Church of the Holy Communion, Charleston. Dr. Porter made improvements on the buildings and transferred to the property the activities of Porter Academy, which had been founded in Charleston during the reconstruction in 1867.

Title to the property was formally transferred to the board of trustees of Porter Academy by act of Congress approved April 7, 1888. This act contained a stipulation that said property shall be dedicated and used for all time for educational purposes and for no other, a restriction placed in the act by the Congress to prevent the property again being converted to military use. The board of trustees has adhered to the restriction for nearly 70 years, and the prospectus of new program adopted by the board on January 25, 1949, plans continued adherence to the traditional plan of the school. The Military Establishment has had no interest in the property since the Civil War; in the meantime the property has been quite extensively improved by Porter Academy throughout the long period of its occupancy.

At the present time the board of trustees of the academy are attempting to modernize and improve the buildings and facilities of the school in an effort to stimulate enrollment. The board has been unable to borrow money on its property because of the restrictive stipulation contained in the deed.

In view of the fact that the Federal Government has had no interest in this property for nearly three-quarters of a century, and that there appears to be no continuing need under modern-day conditions to retain the restrictive stipulation in the deed, it would seem appropriate to remove it, to the end that this very reputable old academy may place its plant in better condition to carry out its work.

The Department of the Army interposes no objection to this bill, as is indicated by copy of the letter from the Under Secretary of the Army to the chairman of the Armed Services Committee, which is made a part of this report.

HON. MILLARD E. TYDINGS,
*Chairman, Committee on Armed Services,
United States Senate.*

DEAR SENATOR TYDINGS: Reference is made to your recent request to the Secretary of Defense for the views of the National Military Establishment with respect to S. 1742, Eighty-first Congress, a bill removing certain restrictions imposed by the act of March 8, 1888, on certain lands authorized by such act to be conveyed to the trustees of Porter Academy. The Secretary of Defense has delegated to this Department the responsibility for expressing the views of the National Military Establishment.

The Department of the Army has no objection to the above-mentioned bill.

The purpose of this bill is to authorize the Secretary of the Army to release to the trustees of Porter Academy the restriction placed upon certain land in Charleston, S. C., conveyed to them pursuant to the act of March 8, 1888, which provided that the property should be inviolably dedicated to educational purposes and no other and required that the deed of conveyance contain a condition to that effect.

No objection is interposed to this measure since its enactment into law will not adversely affect any activity of the National Military Establishment.

The passage of this measure will not involve the expenditure of any Federal funds.

This report has been coordinated among the departments and boards in the National Military Establishment in accordance with procedures prescribed by the Secretary of Defense.

Inasmuch as the committee has requested that this report be expedited, it is submitted without determination by the Bureau of the Budget as to whether or not it conforms to the program of the President.

Sincerely yours,

GORDON GRAY,

Under Secretary of the Army.

ADJUSTMENT OF COMPENSATION UNDER CONTRACTS FOR CARRYING MAIL ON WATER ROUTES

The bill (S. 771) to provide for renewal of and adjustment of compensation under contracts for carrying mail on water routes, was announced as next in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. SCHOEPPPEL. I request an explanation of the bill, and then I want to propose an amendment.

Mr. NEELY. Mr. President, the Senator from Maryland [Mr. O'CONOR], the author of this measure, is absent as a delegate to the ILO conference at Geneva, and in his absence I have been asked by his secretary to make a brief statement. The bill was unanimously and favorably reported both by the subcommittee which considered it and also by the full Committee on Post Office and Civil Service. The object of the measure is to include as star route carriers certain carriers by water. There are about 115 of them all told. It adds no additional burden to the Post Office Department. It may improve its efficiency and may also result in a reduction of expenditures in certain cases.

Mr. SCHOEPPPEL. I should like to offer an amendment to the bill, which I send to the desk with the request that it be read.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. It is proposed to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

That the last two paragraphs of section 3951 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (39 U. S. C., sec. 434), is amended by inserting after the words "star-route contract" the words "or water-route contract (other than a contract held by a person or firm engaged in operating boats primarily for the transportation of passengers or freight)", and by inserting after the words "star-route contractor" the words "or water-route contractor (other than a person or firm engaged in operating boats primarily for the transportation of passengers or freight)."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 771) to provide for renewal of and adjustment of compensation under contracts for carrying mail on water routes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amend-

ment proposed by the Senator from Kansas.

Mr. NEELY. Will the Senator from Kansas please explain the purpose of the amendment? I have not seen it, and I know nothing about it.

Mr. SCHOEPPPEL. The bill might go to the foot of the calendar? I shall be glad to take it up with the Senator.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the bill will go to the foot of the calendar.

Mr. NEELY subsequently said: Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to return to the consideration of Calendar 472, the bill (S. 771) to provide for renewal of and adjustment of compensation under contracts for carrying mail on water routes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 771) to provide for renewal of and adjustment of compensation under contracts for carrying mail on water routes.

Mr. NEELY. After conference with the Senator from Kansas, I find there is no objection to the amendment he has offered, and I shall venture to accept it in behalf of the Senator from Maryland [Mr. O'CONOR], and ask that the bill, as thus amended, be passed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Kansas [Mr. SCHOEPPPEL].

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the last two paragraphs of section 3951 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (39 U. S. C., sec. 434), is amended by inserting after the terms "star-route contract" and "star-route contractor", the terms "water-route contract" and "water-route contractor", respectively.

AUTHORITY OF ADMINISTRATOR OF VETERANS' AFFAIRS RESPECTING LEASES, ETC.—BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 2010) to extend for 2 years the authority of the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs respecting leases and leased property, was announced as next in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. While there is no objection to the consideration of the bill, I should like to have an explanation as to what authority this legislation will give the Administrator to lease property, which is in addition to or different from the authority given other agency heads.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Request is made for an explanation of the bill. Does the Senator object to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. I should like an explanation of it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is any Senator present able to give an explanation of the bill?

Mr. MCCARRAN. Mr. President, will the Chair kindly state the number of the bill which is pending?

it would be possible to get action on the St. Lawrence seaway legislation before the Congress recesses this summer.

Mr. LUCAS. Let me say to the Senator from Vermont in answer to that inquiry, I am not sure just what can be done about it. I have been conferring with the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and he has agreed to appoint a subcommittee to conduct further hearings. It seems to me that there is very little more to be said perhaps in the way of testimony on the subject of the St. Lawrence seaway. There could be taken whatever additional testimony is necessary in order to bring the record up to date; and we should get from the

committee a report on the St. Lawrence seaway before this session adjourns. Whether we can take up the bill is another question. Certainly, as the Senator well knows, a great number of major problems, some of which are before committees and some of which are now before the Senate, must be considered before we adjourn. As one who went along with the introduction of the joint resolution on the St. Lawrence seaway project, I am all for it and am doing all I can to push it as fast as possible in the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. AIKEN. I thank the Senator for the information.

AUTHORIZATION TO SIGN BILLS

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the President of the Senate be authorized to sign duly enrolled bills during the recess of the Senate following today's session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

RECESS

Mr. LUCAS. I move that the Senate take a recess until Monday next at 12 o'clock noon.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 4 o'clock and 45 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until Monday, June 27, 1949, at 12 o'clock meridian.

House of Representatives

FRIDAY, JUNE 24, 1949

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

Rev. James Langley, Central Baptist Church, Malone, Tex., offered the following prayer:

O Lord, our Lord, how excellent is Thy name in all the earth; the whole earth is full of Thy glory. To Thee, the giver of every good and perfect gift, our hearts turn in grateful remembrance for the unspeakable gift of Thy Son. We rejoice in the greatest news of the ages, that He is alive forevermore, and because He lives we, too, shall live.

We acknowledge no other Caesar but Christ. He is King of Kings and Lord of Lords. Who is man therefore that Thou art mindful of him? Yet Thy divine love, like a mighty stream, flows to man and challenges his noblest response.

With the heartthrob of humanity focused upon this Nation, we pray for wisdom. May the men who from these historic halls direct the destiny of the world be God's men for such an hour as this. Grant, gracious Lord, that this great Government, dedicated to the supreme worth of the individual, shall be guided by the eternal verities of Thy written and living word. Send peace through the Prince of Peace, for we pray in the name which is above every name. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Hawks, one of his secretaries, who also informed the House that on June 23, 1949, the President approved and signed a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 1338. An act authorizing the transfer to the United States section, International Boundary and Water Commission, by the War Assets Administration of a portion of Fort Brown at Brownsville, Tex., and adjacent borrow area, without exchange of funds or reimbursement.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. McDaniel, its enrolling clerk, announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2989) entitled "An act to incorporate the Virgin Islands Corporation, and for other purposes."

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3333) entitled "An act making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the

Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, and for other purposes."

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the amendments of the House to the amendments of the Senate numbered 25 and 39 to the above-entitled bill.

SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS IN ALASKA

Mr. PETERSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 2859) to authorize the sale of public lands in Alaska, with Senate amendments, disagree to the amendments of the Senate, and ask for a conference.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. PETERSON, REDDEN, BENTSEN, WELCH of California, and CRAWFORD.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPROPRIATION BILL, 1950

Mr. BATES of Kentucky submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (H. R. 3082) making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of such District for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, and for other purposes:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. 900)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3082) making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of such District, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 11 and 19.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 15, 17, 18, 21, 23, 25, 26, 27, 29, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 39, 41, 42, 43, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, and 65, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 3: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 3, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$260,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 4: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 4, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$767,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 5: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 5, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$351,300"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 12: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 12, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$14,150,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 13: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 13, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$2,868,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 14: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 14, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,154,260"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 16: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 16, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$420,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 20: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 20, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$2,075,250"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 22: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 22, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,189,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 24: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 24, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$6,443,989"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 31: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 31, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$4,040,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 53: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 53, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$976,222"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 54: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 54, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,072,098"; and the Senate agree to the same.

airs Committee (House of Representatives) until August 1937. He entered the Command and General Staff School, Fort Leavenworth, Kans., and upon graduation there in September 1938 went to Maxwell Field, Ala., to attend the Air Corps Tactical School.

In June 1939 he was graduated at Maxwell Field, and was rated Aircraft Observer; he then went to Fort Hamilton, N. Y., as Signal Officer of the First Division. In July 1939 he returned to Washington, D. C., for duty in the Office of the Chief of Staff, as aide to the Secretary of War, handling all War Department liaison with Congress.

In December 1941 he became Chief of the Liaison Branch, Office of the Chief of Staff, and in March 1942 was named Chief of the Legislative and Liaison Division, Office of the Chief of Staff, which position he held until July 1948. In this capacity he served as a member of the War Department General Staff as personal representative for Gen. George C. Marshall in conducting War Department relations with the Congress, including processing of all legislation necessary to the conduct of the war. Later he held the same position under Generals Eisenhower and Bradley. During this period he made several aerial inspection trips to Europe and the Middle East for the Chief of Staff of the Army including the amphibious landing in southern France in 1944, and the joint congressional inspection of German atrocity camps in April 1945 under the leadership of Vice President Barkley.

In July 1948 was named Director, Office of Legislative Liaison, Secretary of Defense, where as personal representative of Mr. Forrestal, he had responsibility for direction, control, and presentation to the Congress of an integrated legislative program for the National Military Establishment.

DECORATIONS AND AWARDS

Distinguished Service Medal.
 Legion of Merit.
 Grand Officer of the Cross of the Sun (Brazil).
 The Order of Abdon Calderon from the Government of Ecuador.
 Medal of War (Brazilian).
 World War I Victory Medal.
 Army of Occupation World War I.
 American Defense Medal.
 European Theater World War II.
 North American Theater.
 World War II Victory Medal.
 In addition to the above-listed schools, the Department of the Army has granted him constructive credits for the following:
 Basic Signal Corps School.
 Advanced Signal Corps School.
 National War College.

[From the New York World-Telegram of July 29, 1948]

GENERAL PERSONS GETS JOB TO SETTLE ROWS IN ARMED SERVICES—SAYS HE WILL TRY TO KEEP DISPUTES WITHIN PENTAGON
 (By Jim G. Lucas)

WASHINGTON, July 29.—A soft-spoken Alabamian has drawn one of the toughest jobs in Washington—to see that the Army, Navy, and Air Force quit fighting every time they go before Congress.

Maj. Gen. Wilton B. (Jerry) Persons didn't ask for it. But for the last several months he's been telling Defense Secretary James V. Forrestal such a job had to be set up. Last week Mr. Forrestal made the job, and gave it to General Persons.

Mr. Forrestal announced he was naming General Persons to represent the National Defense Establishment in all legislative matters starting with the special session of Congress. That means the general moves up from his job as chief of the legislative and liaison division of the Army special staff,

which he has held since 1942. From now on he'll worry about the Navy and Air Force as well. He'll be succeeded in the Army by his deputy, Maj. Gen. Clark L. Ruffner.

JOB WILL TAKE TIME

"I know I can make it work if they'll give me time," General Persons says. "But if they expect me to start showing results tomorrow or hand them a smooth-running railroad next week they're going to be disappointed."

That means, he says, there'll be no national defense legislative presentation during the special session. He expects to do nothing during this one. By next January, when a new Congress convenes, he expects to have an organization in running order.

During the last regular session, the Army, Navy, and Air Force frequently were at odds. The situation became most troublesome during the fight over the 70-group air force when airmen said one thing in formal statements, contradicted it on cross-examination. It flared again in the Air Force's fight to prevent the Navy's building a 65,000-ton super carrier.

TO KEEP DISPUTES IN PENTAGON

"The armed services lost prestige," General Persons said. "We can't expect Congress to listen to us unless we get together. I hope to act as mediator, and if we have any dirty linen, we'll wash it at the Pentagon, not on Capitol Hill."

General Persons has his own ideas about unification. He directed the fight for it through two sessions of Congress, and is something of a missionary. He believes it can, and must, work.

IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION

Defense Secretary James V. Forrestal has acted to reduce serious friction within the Military Establishment by giving Maj. Gen. Milton B. Persons the job of settling disputes among the Army, Navy, and Air Force—before their recommendations for legislation are presented to Congress.

By this means Mr. Forrestal apparently hopes to put an end to the rival Army, Navy, and Air Force lobbies on Capitol Hill. The Persons selection is a good one and will fill a real need—if the heads of the three services give the General their wholehearted support.

Our whole defense program has been confused and delayed by interservice controversies, particularly between the Navy and the Air Force. No more of this should be tolerated.

As General Persons well said, only when those responsible for national security, "quit thinking as Army, Navy, and Air Force men, and start thinking as representatives of the Department of National Defense, can we expect unification to work."

And unification must work if adequate preparations are to be made to protect the Nation from foreign attack. It should not be necessary to resort to further legislative remedies to bring about this unity.

General Persons must be backed to the hilt if he is to succeed in his difficult assignment. If there are diehards in any of the services who do not understand that they are members of a team, they should be replaced by men who do.

OLD-AGE SECURITY—STATEMENT BY SENATOR WILEY

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I send to the desk a statement which I have prepared on the subject of improved old-age security. I ask unanimous consent that the text of this statement be printed at this point in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

COMMENTS BY SENATOR WILEY ON OLD-AGE PENSIONS

Mr. President, on previous occasions in the Senate, I have called attention to the critical problem of old-age security which exists in our Nation. This is one of the most important challenges facing the Eighty-first Congress—to enact long overdue revisions in our obsolete social security set-up.

On the floor of the Senate and in committee, I have discussed this subject in numerous addresses, too. This is, however, not a subject for talk; words are cheap; it is action that counts. Along with many other Senators, I have introduced numerous bills. For example:

1. To establish a Joint Social Security Committee in order to prepare a comprehensive revision of the social security laws of the Nation instead of a haphazard, piecemeal, or hit-or-miss approach.

2. Legislation to allow old folks and widows to earn more money on the outside, on their own initiative, without losing their modest pensions.

HOW CAN PEOPLE LIVE ON \$40 A MONTH OR LESS?

Right now, there are a little under 50,000 folks in the State of Wisconsin receiving old-age assistance. The average amount they receive is around \$41 a month. How anyone can live on \$41 a month during these inflationary times is a question which I, for one, cannot answer.

There are around 10,000,000 people in the Nation aged 65 or over. Very few of these elderly folks are self-supporting. Only around two and one-half million are receiving old-age assistance. The average for the Nation is around \$42.90. In some States, old folks receive around \$4 or \$5 a week. The number of folks living on personal annuities is comparatively small.

It is shocking to point out that conditions such as \$4 a week pensions exist in this, the richest country of the world, a country which is right now considering actual appropriations of over \$5,000,000,000 for foreign aid.

OLD AGE IS A NIGHTMARE OF FEAR

The haunting anxiety and fear which old folks in the Nation feel these days is a far cry from the security which they undoubtedly expected to have in their later years. "Grow old with me, the best is yet to be." These are the words of a poet, but they are not a true description of the grave problems affecting American old folks in 1949.

Many of these folks had thriftily saved their money during their younger years. They had tried to build up a nest egg. They had paid in their insurance policies. They had paid off the mortgages on their homes in some instances. Now, however, they find themselves almost alone, unwanted, unremembered, uncared for by a Nation in which they worked, to whose defense they gave their sons and daughters in our armed forces. They find themselves with the illness and infirmities of age, and with few of its blessings.

HOUSE COMMITTEE DELAYS

For many weeks, now, the House Ways and Means Committee has been considering legislation to change our social-security laws. I know it is not an easy job. There are literally hundreds of proposed changes. I, for one, agree with many proposed changes but cannot agree with others which I feel may not be financially sound. Naturally, there are strong differences of opinion among our colleagues on the best way to go about this job. The legislators on the Ways and Means Committee and on the Senate Finance Committee are in the best possible position to pass on specific proposals; whereas those of us not on the committee must await the experts' recommendations.

Whatever our different approaches, it is obvious however, that there must be an

answer and it must be promptly given. It would be most deplorable if this first session of the Eighty-first Congress were to expire without some final action having been taken at least on pension increases. In the Eightieth Congress, we did enact very small increases, but they were obviously insufficient.

TAKING CARE OF FOLKS AT HOME

Let us remember that the old folks of the Nation are patiently watching the Congress, hoping, praying that we will not forget them. Let us recall the words of St. Paul as we explore new ways and means of lavishing money abroad: "If any provide not for his own and especially for those of his own house, he hath denied the faith and is worse than the infidel."

REASONS CHANGES ARE ESSENTIAL

Old age insecurity is a problem that must be answered; (a) basically, because of our humanitarian obligations, our Christian responsibilities to our own people; (b) because these folks need purchasing power if they are to buy the goods made by our businesses and workers; (c) because the disillusionment of our elderly people is an unhealthy condition, threatening their faith in our free way of life.

I should like to have printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD at this point messages from the grass roots of Wisconsin which speak far more eloquently than I possibly could on the need of our elderly folks.

From Sheboygan:

"I am 73 years old. I can't get a job anywhere for I have heart trouble. I have a home and have been a taxpayer for 42 years and have paid to the social-security fund ever since it became a law, an average of about \$2.50 per month and I am drawing \$35.54 a month in these high-cost-of-living prices. You may wonder how we live. We don't starve for we are cashing our bonds and they are almost gone and then I don't know what we will do. As I say, so far we don't starve but we go hungry to bed many, many times. This Government is spending billions on our enemies but forget their own people."

From Redgranite:

"The forgotten man—there are countless numbers. Just struggling along. After losing their savings or part of them in banks that failed, paying real-estate taxes for the support of the public schools in the community, etc., and never been a burden on our country. This kind of a citizen should have some consideration. The Federal old-age and survivors pension, which is based on 1937 prices, and with present prices so high is inadequate. Prices have practically doubled since 1937. My old-age and survivors monthly check is \$22.59. What can an American citizen buy for that small sum and try to keep up a home? We paid for this old-age insurance deducted from our pay checks. We need at least a raise of \$10 all over per month."

From Milwaukee:

"I have always been an industrious and sober workman—my wages averaging about \$122 a month. With this wage I have helped my two sons to go to college, supported my father for 16 years and my mother for 26 years, in addition to assisting my wife's father when he was old. For the past 5 years I have been incapacitated from working all the time because of heart trouble, thereby lowering my pension. My children have families—little children—that take all they earn to provide for, and are therefore unable to assist us. There are many poor pensioners like myself who have suffered in silence, but this ever-mounting cost of living is proving a tragedy to us, enveloping us in the darkness of hopeless despair."

From Milwaukee:

"I wish to call your attention to our old-age folks who are receiving \$45 per month maximum. I read a lot of help in food and

clothing is being sent to the European countries, it seems our generosity is unlimited. Yet here, where charity should begin at home, we seem to be overlooked as was our Indians. The cost of living has drove the pensioners to the poor farms, for they cannot live on the \$45 per month. We feel we are a very much neglected generation, we would rather die than ask for alms, as we still want to keep our God-given dignity."

From Oshkosh:

"The present debate in Congress reveal the facts that our present Government has billions for Great Britain but only pennies for their old-aged people, who through their work and loyalty helped to bring up our country to its present strength and greatness. More consideration to their old Americans should be paid, as they cannot exist in their declining years with \$30 a month, with the present sky-high prices in living cost."

From Sheboygan:

"I am very, very thankful now for my social-security survivors'-insurance benefits, but it isn't enough to keep up my home, support my two dependent children and myself. I am willing to work part time to supplement my income; however, under the present set-up, if I earn more than \$14.99, I must forfeit my social-security allotment, which, in turn, means I must take full-time employment.

"My son is only 7 years old, too young to be left alone, and I am not strong enough to take full-time employment, plus the full responsibility of my home and children.

"An increase in survivors' benefits would indeed be a blessing, although I would be grateful if I were allowed to earn \$40 per month without losing the benefits I now receive."

From Kenosha:

"I was terribly disappointed in the action that the Senate took in the Eightieth Congress in only raising the old-age pension \$5 per month. This is only about sixteen cents and a fraction per day. That is less than a quart of milk and less than a loaf of bread. This reminds me of the words of our Lord when He said, 'I was hungry, and ye did not feed Me; I was naked, and ye did not clothe Me; verily, verily, I say unto you, What ye do to the least of my brethren ye do unto Me.' I am deeply concerned whether or not we will be called upon to answer all these questions on judgment day. I pray God to forgive us. Many old people are just living on the crumbs that fall from their master's table. Is there anything, ALEX, that you boys down there could do to improve on this situation? Let's not delay any longer. Let's do something now."

From Eau Claire:

"What is going to become of the aged? I have been a widow going on 10 years, have lived carefully, and my money is about gone with no income excepting a widow's social security, and it seems to me the Government should do something. They in Washington think they cannot live on their salary and have had a raise. What on earth do they think an old person can get on a small pension? I do not know just what it is, but believe not over \$50. Rent and food are high. If anything can be done to relieve the worry of mind, I am for it. I am 76 years old."

From Watertown:

"I am 63 and have no work because no one wants you. The cost of living and taxation is so high how can a man live without an income? I was told a company in Beaver Dam, Wis., is laying off about 85 men who were 65 or over. I talked to a friend from Milwaukee who went around looking for work, and the first thing they ask is, 'How old are you?' And they all say they do not hire anyone who is over 50 years of age.

"It does not seem right that foreign countries can get all the money they want, and some never pay it back but get still more.

President's Truman's salary is increased \$25,000 and \$50,000 to spend as he sees fit, and is not taxed.

"Now, don't you gentlemen think it is time that the citizens of the United States were given some thought and that the old-age pension should be received at the age of 60 years and a living amount of pay?"

From Milwaukee:

"I am 65 years old, sick with heart trouble. The doctor tells me not to work, but the old-age social security is by far not enough to live on. I have to keep on working until I fall over. My wife is 61, also sickly. I am asking you to vote for the social-security increase."

From Cambria:

"I am past 75 and get \$15 a month. Can you live on \$15 a month? When I go to work under social security and earn \$14.99 that \$15 per month is taken away from me. Do something about social security."

From Milwaukee:

"I am interested in legislation on social security, specifically—when are they going to lower the retiring age for women from 65 to 60? I have an aged mother, she is 84 years old, and she is all I have in the world, my only living relative. I should be staying at home with her, but instead I have to work in an office every day, in order to make ends meet. I cannot possibly afford to retire at this time, for my only income is what I earn each week.

"We own our own little bungalow, and have a small amount of money invested, not anywhere near enough to live on, and as I shall be 60 in another year, it would be simply heaven for me if they would lower that retiring age and up the benefits a bit, so's that we would have a small steady income each month. I have paid into the social security fund regularly since its inception January 1, 1937."

SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS IN ALASKA

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2859) to authorize the sale of public lands in Alaska, and requesting a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I move that the Senate insist upon its amendment, agree to the request of the House for a conference, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Vice President appointed Mr. O'MAHONEY, Mr. McFARLAND, Mr. KERR, Mr. MILLIKIN, and Mr. CORDON conferees on the part of the Senate.

NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS ACT OF 1949

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 249) to diminish the causes of labor disputes burdening or obstructing interstate and foreign commerce, and for other purposes.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the substitute offered by the Senator from Ohio for titles I, II, and IV. Those in favor will vote "aye." [No response.]

Those opposed will vote "no." [No response.]

The substitute not having been voted on, therefore it is a tie, and the substitute is rejected. [Laughter.]

Mr. CAPEHART. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

AUTHORIZING SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS IN ALASKA

AUGUST 17, 1949.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. PETERSON, from the committee of conference, submitted the following

CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 2859]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2859) to authorize the sale of public lands in Alaska, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate, and agree to the same.

J. HARDIN PETERSON,
L. M. BENTSEN, Jr.,
FRED L. CRAWFORD,
Managers on the Part of the House.

JOSEPH C. O'MAHOONEY,
ERNEST W. MCFARLAND,
E. D. MILLIKIN,
GUY CORDON,
Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2859) to authorize the sale of public lands in Alaska, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

The Senate amendments which were agreed to in conference established the following changes in the bill as passed by the House:

(a) The land shall be sold only at public auction after 30 days' published notice, to a purchaser who has furnished proof satisfactory to the Secretary of the Interior of a bona fide intention and means to develop the tract for industrial or commercial purposes including housing construction.

(b) No sale shall exceed 160 acres.

(c) The sales price shall not be less than the appraised price of the land and cost of survey to describe same.

(d) The purchaser shall first receive a certificate of purchase to be followed by a patent in fee only after the purchaser shall within 3 years file proof by affidavit of two disinterested witnesses that the land was used for the purpose for which it was sold for not less than 6 months.

(e) Mineral prospectors shall be required to pay to the purchaser for damages that may be caused to the land value and tangible improvements.

J. HARDIN PETERSON,
L. M. BENTSEN, Jr.,
FRED L. CRAWFORD,

Managers on the Part of the House.

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The letter from the Chief Commissioner of the Indian Claims Commission follows:
INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION,
Washington, D. C.

Hon. JOHN L. McCLELLAN,
Chairman, Committee on Expenditures
in the Executive Departments,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR McCLELLAN: Your letter of May 23 has been received together with the enclosed two printed documents based on reports and task-force appendixes of the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government. We have noted the request in your letter for a report from this establishment relative to the application of the various recommendations and textual discussions in the Commission reports which affect our establishment either directly or indirectly, and have also noted your statement that you are interested in obtaining our comments relative to prospective implementation of recommendations contained in such reports.

The printed documents above referred to which were enclosed in your letter do not contain any reference to the Indian Claims Commission or any recommendations which appear to affect it.

The Indian Claims Commission is judicial in character and is a temporary organization, limited to an existence of 10 years from April 10, 1947. Public Law 726, Seventy-ninth Congress, chapter 959, second session, by which the Commission was created and established provides that the Commission shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine certain designated claims against the United States on behalf of any Indian tribe, band, or other identifiable group of American Indians residing within the territorial limits of the United States or Alaska.

When the enacting clause of the bill creating the Indian Claims Commission was originally drawn, it contained a provision that "there is hereby created and established an independent agency of the executive branch of the Government, to be known as the Indian Claims Commission." (Hearings before the Committee on Indian Affairs, House of Representatives, 79th Cong., 1st sess., p. 140).

This was amended by Congress by striking out the above underscored language, with the explanation for this amendment as follows:

"The amendment here suggested would delete language which appears to have no legal significance and is not entirely consistent with the functions of the proposed Indians Claims Commission. The Commission would in effect serve as the agent of the Congress to pass upon the merits of Indian tribal claims, and its final determinations would be embodied in reports to the Congress. Its work would be adjudicatory in character, its procedures would follow those of the legislative courts established by the Congress, and its determinations would not be subject to executive control."

The Indian Claims Commission is a small agency at present, comprising but 11 persons, including the three Commissioners. Its personnel, supply, and accounting activities are relatively simple, and do not appear to require a change from present methods.

The concluding report of the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government, submitted to the Congress on May 20, 1949, contains on page 71 the following:

"M. SOCIAL SECURITY, EDUCATION, INDIAN AFFAIRS

"We recommend that the Federal Security Agency be abolished and that a new department of Cabinet rank be created to include the following activities:

"3. A service to include the activities of the Bureau of Indian Affairs to be trans-

ferred from the Interior Department. The Indian Claims Commission should be attached to the Indian Affairs Service as an appeal board with independent powers of review on Indian Claims." A footnote states, "This recommendation is made here for the first time and does not appear in any other Commission report."

We respect the services rendered by the Commission on the Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government but we are constrained, respectively, to disagree with this recommendation. This Commission is endeavoring to perform the work of hearing and determining the claims of Indian tribes, bands, and other identifiable groups of American Indians, in strict accordance with the provisions of the law under which it was created. It has established and promulgated rules of procedure governing the presentation hearing, and determination of said claims. Many petitions have been filed pursuant to the statute and in compliance with the rules of procedure, and numerous hearings have been held. Rulings have been made on a variety of subjects, a number of claims have been determined, formal opinions have been written and published, and in several instances appeals have been taken from the Commission's decisions to the Court of Claims in accordance with the provisions of the law establishing the Commission. If this Commission's functions are changed to those of an appellate or reviewing body, another establishment necessarily must be created to conduct the proceedings which this Commission shall review. This Commission is now functioning in an orderly manner in the carrying out of the duties with which Congress has charged it, and it is our opinion that no good purpose would be served in making the change recommended in the concluding report above referred to.

It is the desire of this Commission to cooperate with you and the above comments are respectfully submitted in line with this desire.

Sincerely yours,

EDGAR E. WITT,
Chief Commissioner.

AMENDMENT OF VETERANS' PREFERENCE ACT OF 1944 RELATING TO CERTAIN MOTHERS OF VETERANS

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 974) to amend the Veterans' Preference Act of 1944 with respect to certain mothers of veterans, which was, on page 2 line 3, to strike out "legally."

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, the message which the Chair has laid before the Senate concerns a private bill dealing with a matter upon which the Senate has already acted. One word has been changed by the House, which has no widespread effect. I therefore move that the Senate concur in the House amendment.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator explain the amendment in more detail?

Mr. TYDINGS. This is a bill which gives a preference to a widow who has lost her only son in the service of the United States. The House struck out the word "legally," which means if she is separated from her husband, and depending on herself only for support, she gets the preference.

Mr. WHERRY. I have no objection.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Maryland.

The motion was agreed to.

PATENT IN FEE TO LEO FARWELL GLENN

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 520) to authorize and direct the Secretary of the Interior to issue to Leo Farwell Glenn, a Crow allottee, a patent in fee to certain lands, which was, on page 2, line 5, after "acres" to insert a colon and the following proviso:

Provided, That when the land herein described is offered for sale, the Crow Tribe, or any Indian who is a member of said tribe, shall have 90 days in which to execute preferential rights to purchase said tract at a price offered to the seller by a prospective buyer willing and able to purchase.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, this is a House amendment to a Senate bill granting a patent in fee to a Crow Indian. I move that the Senate concur in the amendment of the House.

The motion was agreed to.

PATENT IN FEE TO JOHN GRAYEAGLE

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 1361) to authorize and direct the Secretary of the Interior to issue to John Grayeagle a patent in fee to certain land, which was, in line 9, after "25" insert a colon and the following proviso:

Provided, That when the land herein described is offered for sale, the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe, or any Indian who is a member of said tribe, shall have 90 days in which to execute preferential rights to purchase said tract at a price offered to the seller by a prospective buyer willing and able to purchase.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, will the distinguished Senator inform the Senate what this bill is?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. It is a Senate bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to issue a patent in fee to an Indian.

Mr. WHERRY. I have no objection.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I move that the Senate concur in the House amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

ADDITION OF CERTAIN LANDS TO BIG BEND NATIONAL PARK, TEX.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I submit a conference report on House bill 2877, to authorize the addition of certain lands to the Big Bend National Park in the State of Texas, and I ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The report will be read for the information of the Senate.

The report was read as follows:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2877) to authorize the addition of certain lands to the Big Bend National Park, in the State of Texas, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the language inserted by the Senate amendment insert the following: "*Provided, however*, That the aggregate cost to the Federal Government of properties acquired hereafter and under the pro-

visions hereof shall not exceed the sum of \$10,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY,
J. E. MURRAY,
CLINTON P. ANDERSON,
HUGH BUTLER,
E. D. MILLIKIN,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

J. HARDIN PETERSON,
JOHN R. MURDOCK,
KEN REGAN,
FRED L. CRAWFORD,
WM. LEMKE,

Managers on the Part of the House.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the conference report?

There being no objection, the report was considered and agreed to.

Mr. WHERRY subsequently said: Mr. President, may I inquire about the nature of the report.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. It relates to the Big Bend National Park in Texas. The Senate amended the House bill so as to provide that the land purchased should not involve more than \$10,000; and the conferees on the part of the House accepted the amendment, with a little adjustment.

SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS IN ALASKA

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I submit a conference report on House bill 2859, to authorize the sale of public lands in Alaska, and I ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The report will be read for the information of the Senate.

The report was read as follows:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2859) to authorize the sale of public lands in Alaska, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses, as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate and agree to the same.

JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY,
ERNEST W. MCFARLAND,
E. D. MILLIKIN,
GUY CORDON,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

J. HARDIN PETERSON,
LLOYD M. BENTSEN, Jr.,
FRED L. CRAWFORD,

Managers on the Part of the House.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the conference report?

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, will the distinguished Senator from Wyoming give us a brief statement regarding this matter?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Yes. The bill authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to sell public lands in Alaska. When the bill came to the Senate, and was referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, the committee felt that the proposed grant of authority was a little broader than should be made. So the committee rewrote the bill so as to limit the power to the sale of tracts not to exceed 160 acres in the aggregate. The House has accepted the Senate amendment.

Mr. WHERRY. I have no objection. The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there

objection to the present consideration of the report?

There being no objection, the report was considered and agreed to.

PREMIUM PAYMENTS IN PURCHASE OF CERTAIN GOVERNMENT ROYALTY OIL—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I submit a conference report on Senate bill 1647, to eliminate premium payments in the purchase of Government royalty oil under existing contracts, and I ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The report will be read for the information of the Senate.

The report was read as follows:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 1647) to eliminate premium payments in the purchase of Government royalty oil under existing contracts entered into pursuant to the act of July 13, 1946 (60 Stat. 533), having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of section 3 proposed to be stricken out by the Senate insert the following:

"Sec. 3. The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized under general rules and regulations to be prescribed by him to issue leases or permits for the exploration, development, and utilization of the mineral deposits, other than those subject to the provisions of the act of August 7, 1947 (61 Stat. 913), in those lands added to the Shasta National Forest by the act of March 19, 1948 (Public Law 449, 80th Cong.), which were acquired with funds of the United States or lands received in exchange therefor: *Provided*, That any permit or lease of such deposits in lands administered by the Secretary of Agriculture shall be issued only with his consent and subject to such conditions as he may prescribe to insure the adequate utilization of the lands for the purposes set forth in the act of March 19, 1948; and *Provided, further*, That all receipts derived from leases or permits issued under the authority of this act shall be paid into the same funds or accounts in the Treasury and shall be distributed in the same manner as prescribed for other receipts from the lands affected by the lease or permit, the intention of this provision being that this act shall not affect the distribution of receipts pursuant to legislation applicable to such lands."

And the Senate agree to the same.

JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY,
ROBERT S. KERR,
GUY CORDON,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

CLAIR ENGLE,
KEN REGAN,
FRANK A. BARRETT,

Managers on the Part of the House.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the conference report?

There being no objection, the report was considered and agreed to.

REORGANIZATION PLAN NO. 2, 1949—TRANSFERRING THE BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

The Senate proceeded to consider the resolution (S. Res. 151) disapproving Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1949.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator will state it.

Mr. WHERRY. Does not the unanimous-consent agreement include a provision that the time is to be apportioned equally between the proponents and the opponents of Senate Resolution 151?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. That is correct.

Mr. WHERRY. May I inquire who is in charge of the division of the time?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Arkansas [Mr. McCLELLAN] is in charge of the time for those Senators who favor the resolution and the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY] is in charge of the time for those who are opposed to the resolution.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I understand the debate is to be concluded in time to vote at 5 o'clock.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. That is correct.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, I believe there will be 2½ hours at the disposal of each side.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator is correct.

Mr. McCLELLAN. I yield 30 minutes to the senior Senator from New York [Mr. Ives].

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from New York is recognized for 30 minutes.

Mr. IVES. Mr. President, because I am speaking against time, and because the thought in my presentation is rather closely knit, I shall not yield for questions until the completion of my prepared address. Then, time permitting, I shall be very glad to yield to such questions as any Senator may desire to ask, and I hope that I may be able to answer any questions which may be propounded.

Mr. President, no question is likely ever to come before the Senate on which the pros and cons seem, at casual glance, to be so evenly matched as would appear to be the case in Reorganization Plan No. 2.

At the outset, it is recognized generally that the United States Employment Service and the Unemployment Insurance Service should be within the same agency of Government. Furthermore, it is recognized that at this particular time everything which can be done appropriately to strengthen and improve the status of the Department of Labor should be done.

It should be pointed out, however, that the recommendations of the Chief Executive contained in Reorganization Plan No. 2 do not constitute the complete transfer of agencies and functions to the Department of Labor as recommended by the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government, commonly known as the Hoover Commission. In its report to the Congress the Commission recommended, in addition to the transfer of the Bureau of Employment Security—including the Bureau of Veterans' Reemployment Rights or the Veterans' Employment Service, as it is also termed, the merger of which with the Employment Service itself can be effected within the Federal Security Agency and without the adop-

FURTHER MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A further message from the Senate, by Mr. Carrell, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment a joint resolution of the House of the following title:

H. J. Res. 339. Joint resolution amending an act making temporary appropriations for the fiscal year 1950, as amended, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the amendment of the House to a bill of the Senate of the following title:

S. 974. An act to amend the Veterans' Preference Act of 1944 with respect to certain mothers of veterans.

HOUR OF MEETING TOMORROW

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet at 10 o'clock tomorrow.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. CANNON (at the request of Mr. PRIEST) was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a tabulation on the civil functions bill.

Mr. BLATNIK asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a resolution.

Mr. MARSHALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

STATEHOOD FOR ALASKA AND HAWAII

Mr. MARSHALL. Mr. Speaker, polls and news reports from throughout the Nation indicate that the American people are strong in support of statehood for the Territories of Alaska and Hawaii. Their strategic importance alone is a sound and realistic argument for statehood. At the same time, the tremendous natural resources of these lands can and will be developed under the impetus of statehood. Certainly those people who have carried our way of life to the frontiers of America deserve to be admitted to first-class citizenship in the United States.

The Public Lands Committee, of which I am privileged to be a member, reported to the House two bills, H. R. 331 and H. R. 49, on March 10, to give statehood to Alaska and Hawaii. The committee acted early to give this Congress an opportunity to consider this legislation, and, Mr. Speaker, I feel that the Members of this House deserve an opportunity to vote on this important measure now.

We all realize the importance of these two Territories as bulwarks of our Nation's military defense. We need, also, to realize their importance as the source of numberless natural resources which must be developed not only for the good of Alaska and Hawaii, but for the good of the United States. It is a matter for

the Members of this House to decide, and I urge that these two bills be brought before the House at the earliest possible date so that we will have the opportunity of voting statehood for Alaska and Hawaii.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from New York [Mr. MULTER], who had a special order for today, may have that special order transferred to tomorrow.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

AUTHORIZING SALE OF PUBLIC LAND IN ALASKA

Mr. PETERSON submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (H. R. 2859) authorizing the sale of public lands in Alaska:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. NO. 1275)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2859) to authorize sale of public lands in Alaska, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate, and agree to the same.

J. HARDIN PETERSON,
LLOYD M. BENTSEN, JR.,
FRED L. CRAWFORD,

Managers on the Part of the House.

JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY,
ERNEST W. MCFARLAND,
EUGENE D. MILLIKIN,
GUY CORDON,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2859), to authorize the sale of public lands in Alaska, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

The Senate amendments which were agreed to in conference established the following changes in the bill as passed by the House:

(a) The land shall be sold only at public auction after 30 days' published notice, to a purchaser who has furnished proof satisfactory to the Secretary of the Interior of a bona fide intention and means to develop the tract for industrial or commercial purposes including housing construction.

(b) No sale shall exceed 160 acres.

(c) The sales price shall not be less than the appraised price of the land and cost of survey to describe same.

(d) The purchaser shall first receive a certificate of purchase to be followed by a patent in fee only after the purchaser shall within 3 years file proof by affidavit of two disinterested witnesses that the land was used for the purpose for which it was sold for not less than 6 months.

(e) Mineral prospectors shall be required to pay to the purchaser for damages that may be caused to the land value and tangible improvements.

J. HARDIN PETERSON,
LLOYD M. BENTSEN, JR.,
FRED L. CRAWFORD,

Managers on the Part of the House.

ADDITION OF CERTAIN LANDS TO BIG BEND NATIONAL PARK, TEX.

Mr. PETERSON submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (H. R. 2877) to authorize the addition of certain lands to the Big Bend National Park in the State of Texas, and for other purposes:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. NO. 1276)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2877) to authorize the addition of certain lands to the Big Bend National Park, in the State of Texas, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the language inserted by the Senate amendment insert the following: "Provided, however, That the aggregate cost to the Federal Government of properties acquired hereafter and under the provisions hereof shall not exceed the sum of \$10,000."

J. HARDIN PETERSON,
JOHN R. MURDOCK,
KEN REGAN,
FRED L. CRAWFORD,
WM. LEMKE,

Managers on the Part of the House.

JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY,
J. E. MURRAY,
CLINTON P. ANDERSON,
HUGH BUTLER,
E. C. MILLIKIN,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2877) to authorize the addition of certain lands to the Big Bend National Park, in the State of Texas, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

The Senate amended the House bill by adding the words, "Provided, however, That the aggregate cost of such acquisitions shall not exceed the sum of \$10,000." Lands and interests in lands located within the sections described in the bill have previously been acquired and are being acquired under the provisions of the act of June 29, 1948 (Public Law 841, 80th Cong.), and by gift, so the amendment worked out in conference to the original Senate amendment makes the limitation of \$10,000 apply only as a limitation of the cost to the Federal Government on properties acquired hereafter and not as a limitation on the lands heretofore acquired or which are being acquired by gift, and it is intended that lands and interests in lands within the sections described in the bill, heretofore or hereafter acquired, shall become a part of the park when acquired, whether acquired under the provisions of the act of June 29, 1948, or by gift or whether acquired with the funds provided in this act.

J. HARDIN PETERSON,
JOHN R. MURDOCK,
KEN REGAN,
WM. LEMKE,

Managers on the Part of the House.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. TACKETT asked and was given permission to revise and extend the re-

marks he made in Committee of the Whole.

Mrs. DOUGLAS asked and was given permission to extend her remarks in the RECORD, and include a report on the acreage allotment provision of the Federal Reclamation Law, notwithstanding the fact that it exceeds the limit fixed by the Joint Committee on Printing and is estimated by the Public Printer to cost \$184.50.

GEORGE HAMPTON

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 1279) for the relief of George Hampton, with an amendment of the Senate thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment as follows:

Page 1, line 7, strike out "\$12,361.23" and insert: "\$25,000."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

Mr. VORYS. Mr. Speaker, our minority leader asked me to take his place on the floor at this time. I was given to understand that there would be no action on any bills.

Mr. LANE. May I explain to the gentleman that this matter has been cleared with his side. I have taken the matter up with the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. MICHENER]. He told me that it was not necessary to take it up with the minority leader. The matter has been passed unanimously by the House Committee on the Judiciary. There are no objections to it. It has been agreed to and it is simply for the purpose of concurring with the Senate in raising the sum in a private bill for a man injured in the State of Pennsylvania.

However, in view of the circumstances, Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my request.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. O'SULLIVAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a newspaper article.

Mr. PHILBIN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a communication.

ELIMINATING PREMIUM PAYMENTS IN PURCHASE OF GOVERNMENT ROYALTY OIL

Mr. ENGLE of California submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (S. 1647) to eliminate premium payments in the purchase of Government royalty oil under existing contracts entered into pursuant to the act of July 13, 1946 (60 Stat. 533):

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. NO. 1277)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 1647), to eliminate premium payments in the purchase of Government royalty oil under existing contracts entered into pursuant to the Act of July 13, 1946 (60 Stat. 533), having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of section 3 proposed to be

stricken out by the Senate insert the following:

"Sec. 3. The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized under general rules and regulations to be prescribed by him to issue leases or permits for the exploration, development, and utilization of the mineral deposits, other than those subject to the provisions of the act of August 7, 1947 (61 Stat. 913), in those lands added to the Shasta National Forest by the act of March 19, 1948 (Public Law 449—Eightieth Congress), which were acquired with funds of the United States or lands received in exchange therefor; *Provided*, That any permit or lease of such deposits in lands administered by the Secretary of Agriculture shall be issued only with his consent and subject to such conditions as he may prescribe to insure the adequate utilization of the lands for the purposes set forth in the Act of March 19, 1948; and *Provided, Further*, That all receipts derived from leases or permits issued under the authority of this act shall be paid into the same funds or accounts in the Treasury and shall be distributed in the same manner as prescribed for other receipts from the lands affected by the lease or permit, the intention of this provision being that this Act shall not affect the distribution of receipts pursuant to legislation applicable to such lands."

And the Senate agree to the same.

CLAIR ENGLE,
KEN REGAN,
FRANK A. BARRETT,

Managers on the Part of the House.

JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY,
ROBERT S. KERR,
GUY CORDON

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (S. 1647) to eliminate premium payments in the purchase of Government royalty oil under existing contracts entered into pursuant to the Act of July 13, 1946 (60 Stat. 533), submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

(1) The new wording of section 3 incorporates the same intent and purpose of section 3 of the bill as passed by the House, the only differences being refinements in language which more clearly define the function of the Secretary of Agriculture with respect to the issuing of leases or permits under the authority of the act and specify the disposition of receipts derived from said leases or permits.

CLAIR ENGLE,
KEN REGAN,
FRANK A. BARRETT,

Managers on the Part of the House.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. DAVENPORT asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a newspaper article.

Mr. WHITE of Idaho asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances and include certain press reports.

Mr. JUDD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances and in each to include extraneous matter.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Monday next, after the disposition of business on the Speaker's desk and the

conclusion of special orders heretofore granted, I may address the House for 20 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nebraska?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. VAN ZANDT asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial by Hanson W. Baldwin, of the New York Times.

SPECIAL ORDER

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. HAND] is recognized for 15 minutes.

ONE-WAY STREET

Mr. HAND. Mr. Speaker, I should like briefly to call attention to the fact that in the current fiscal year the American taxpayer will be asked to dig into his pockets and turn over to the Federal Government over \$5,000,000,000 for various foreign-aid programs. The major undertaking, of course, is the European recovery program, of which the lion's share is being given to Great Britain, helping her to maintain her socialistic experiment. Great Britain frequently pays us for our generous assistance by a slap in the face. The latest example is her bilateral commercial treaty with Argentina, a private trade agreement between the two countries to the exclusion of the interest of the United States. This is another illustration of the theme that I have sought to emphasize; that reciprocal trade is not reciprocal, and that our foreign policy is, indeed, a one-way street.

In addition to this primary program, we continue to carry on with imperialistic activities in Greece and Turkey and are spending and will continue to spend hundreds of millions. The military-aid program now being debated, in addition to arming western Europe, also provides additional millions for military equipment for Greece and Turkey. These reckless expenditures will never be terminated until the people themselves awaken to the realities of the situation.

Mr. Speaker, this money does not come from some inexhaustible hoard that is provided here in Washington. It comes out of the pockets of our fellow Americans who pay income taxes, who pay taxes on bread, milk, cigarettes, travel and moving picture theater tickets, handbags, telephone calls, and other so-called luxuries.

The people of New Jersey, for their share of this program, will pay \$162,204,000. If this money were allowed to stay in New Jersey, instead of being extracted for the use of Greece, the rest of Europe, and Arabian refugees in Palestine, it could do an immeasurable amount of good at home.

By application of a formula, which I believe to be reasonably correct, we can break down this New Jersey share of the funds and localize them to a point where the problem is brought into sharp focus. We are getting anesthetized when we talk of billions, and we cannot conceive that the money is real, or that it belongs to us; but when we say that the

Francis M. Daniel
 Austin J. Flynn
 Bannister M. Barnett
 Walter Lauer
 Orville W. Ayres
 Wies P. Clement
 Alfred A. Strain
 Harold M. Harger
 Stanley H. Hatch
 Harold R. Jones
 Thomas S. White
 Ralph L. Edmands
 Mathew S. Ole
 Stephen T. Moresk
 Arthur C. Holland
 Barton J. Farmer

Edward H. Dunlap
 Ernest N. Doughty
 Lonnie D. Young
 Richard S. Von Burske
 Earl F. Rickman
 James A. Wilber
 Dewey W. Bowling
 Earl L. Coleman
 James A. B. Hay, Jr.
 Otto A. Tregner
 William K. Wallace
 Leon R. Duclos
 Bernard S. Loebig
 Lewis E. Buell
 George E. Bohannon
 Raymond A. Fraley

Robert M. Bruce
 Russell R. Hiatt
 Peter R. Thompson
 Ray E. Brown
 James Galante
 Lawrence W. Farnsley

Herbert E. Schwalbe
 William G. Schaefer
 Edward E. Helfst
 William R. Echols
 Wendelin B. Sonntag
 Clemens H. Brendle

The following officers of the United States
 Coast Guard to be chief pharmacists:

Clyde M. Gray
 Earle S. Roane

The following officers of the United States
 Coast Guard to be chief ship's clerks:

Alva O. Wise
 Mark K. Hutchinson

Virgil C. Williams
 Alvin G. Lane

Samuel Switt
 Rene J. Chevrier

Lester R. Chenoweth

The following officers of the United States
 Coast Guard to be chief photographer:

Elmo G. Jones

The following officers of the United States
 Coast Guard Reserve to be chief boatswains,
 United States Coast Guard:

Lewis A. Baker
 Frank L. Samson

John H. Graham
 Eugene L. Multhaupt

The following officer of the United States
 Coast Guard Reserve to be chief machinist,
 United States Coast Guard:

George F. Hamilton

House of Representatives

FRIDAY, AUGUST 19, 1949

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Acting Chaplain, the Reverend James P. Wesberry, pastor, Morningside Baptist Church, Atlanta, Ga., offered the following prayer:

O Lord of the storm and the calm, we thank Thee for all who have died for our freedom and for those who, with true patriotism and the valor of our fathers, are ever ready to leap to the defense of our Nation. We are truly grateful for all who served in our armed forces, on land, in the air, and on the sea. But teach us, Holy Father, a better way to peace than through bloodshed.

Forgive our individual and national sins, and blot out the causes of war. Bless and guide the United Nations Organization and all who seek to establish unity and concord among nations. Give us faith to believe assuredly that the nation which knows Thee is alone enduringly strong. Lead all nations, great God of peace, to exchange the implements of warfare for the cradle, the cross, and the crown of Jesus, for whose sake we pray. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

AUTHORIZING SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS IN ALASKA

Mr. PETERSON. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 2859) to authorize the sale of public lands in Alaska, and I ask unanimous consent that the statement may be read in lieu of the report.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of August 17, 1949.)

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman please explain the result of this conference?

Mr. PETERSON. This particular bill has to do with the sale of land in Alaska. The Senate placed a limitation on the number of acres to be sold, also placed a provision that where there was prospecting they should save the fee against damages, and also requiring that the payments shall not be less than the appraised price of the land, plus the cost of surveying. There were limitations and, after a conference, we agreed to the limitations.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, what limitation did they place on acreage?

Mr. PETERSON. Not to exceed 160 acres.

Mr. RANKIN. It is a pity they could not have gone to Alaska and looked the land over first.

The conference report was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

BIG BEND NATIONAL PARK, TEX.

Mr. PETERSON. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 2877) to authorize the addition of certain lands to the Big Bend National Park, in the State of Texas, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of August 17, 1949.)

Mr. PETERSON. Mr. Speaker, this bill has to do with the Big Bend National Park in the State of Texas. The Senate placed a limitation on the amount of new purchase money to be expended, limiting it to not to exceed \$10,000. As a matter of fact, we do not contemplate the cost to be even that much. Some of the land is to be donated.

In conference we worked out the exact wording so that it would be clear that those lands that would be given and such lands as may come into the park within the sections named in the original House bill will be included in the park lands, whether acquired under this bill or given, or whether acquired under previous legislation.

The main thing in the conference report is the limitation of \$10,000 in which the House concurred.

The conference report was agreed to. A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

LOGAN INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT, BOSTON, MASS.

Mr. BECKWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of House Joint Resolution 338, to authorize the Administrator of Civil Aeronautics to undertake a project under the Federal Airport Act for the development and improvement of Logan International Airport at Boston, Mass., during the fiscal year 1950.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I understand Boston was eligible to share in the CAA funds for 2 years. The airport would have been continued except for inability to get an agreement on some

facilities. That agreement has been secured and the airport meets all the demands of the CAA, and they have certified to the committee that fact. Boston is developing a great airport that will serve all of New England and, in my judgment, merits the cooperation the country gives to other airports; and it is imperative the present bill be enacted at this time.

Mr. BECKWORTH. That is exactly right.

This resolution was reported unanimously by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. All those people in Massachusetts who know about it and the departments involved are for the resolution. It is only just and right that Boston be given the same privilege as other cities in this country.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. The bill has the approval of the CAA and the Budget?

Mr. BECKWORTH. That is right.

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, House Joint Resolution 338 authorizes the Administrator of Civil Aeronautics to undertake a project under the Federal Airport Act for the development and improvement of Logan International Airport at Boston, Mass., during the fiscal year 1950.

This resolution was reported out unanimously by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce following a hearing before the subcommittee. This bill has the approval of both the Department of Commerce and the Bureau of the Budget. This legislation merely authorizes the Administrator of Civil Aeronautics to undertake this project at Boston, Mass., under the Federal Airport Act during the fiscal year 1950 to the same extent as if the project had been included in the list submitted to Congress on April 18, 1949.

The list submitted by the Administrator of Civil Aeronautics for class 4 and larger projects for the fiscal year 1948 contained a project for the development of this airport at an estimated cost to the Federal Government of \$800,000. The list submitted for the fiscal year 1949 contained the same recommendation. Unfortunately neither of these projects were processed due to the inability of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts to accept Federal aid under the terms and conditions set forth in the regulations of the Administrator which were in effect at that time. The disagreement was due to the requirement that the project sponsor agree to certain limitations with respect to the sale and delivery of aviation gasoline and oil to the airports. Under the ruling of the then attorney general of the Commonwealth, Massachusetts could not legally accept Federal aid on these conditions.

[PUBLIC LAW 275—81ST CONGRESS]

[CHAPTER 521—1ST SESSION]

[H. R. 2859]

AN ACT

To authorize the sale of public lands in Alaska.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That public lands in Alaska not within national parks or monuments, national forests, Indian lands, and military reservations, which have been classified by the Secretary of the Interior as suitable for industrial or commercial purposes, including the construction of housing, may be sold by him at public auction, after giving not less than thirty days' notice of such intended sale in a newspaper of general circulation in Alaska, in tracts not to exceed one hundred and sixty acres in the aggregate, to any bidder who furnishes proof satisfactory to the Secretary that such bidder has the bona fide intention and the means to develop the tract for such use: *Provided*, That withdrawn or reserved lands may be disposed of under this Act only with the consent of any department or agency having administrative jurisdiction over such lands.

SEC. 2. No sale shall be made for less than the appraised price of the land and the cost of making any survey to properly describe the land sold.

SEC. 3. There shall be issued to each purchaser of land under this Act a certificate of purchase. Within three years after issuance of such certificate, upon proof supported by affidavits of two disinterested persons that the purchaser has used the land for the purpose for which it was classified for sale for a period of not less than six months, a patent in fee shall be issued. Patents under this Act shall issue only after survey, and shall contain a reservation to the United States of all minerals in the lands patented, together with the right to prospect for, mine, and remove the minerals, and such other reservations as may be necessary and proper: *Provided*, That, notwithstanding the provisions of any Act of Congress to the contrary, any person who hereafter prospects for, mines, or removes any minerals from any land disposed of under this Act shall be liable for any damage that may be caused to the value of the land and tangible improvements thereon by such prospecting for, mining, or removal of minerals. Nothing in this section shall be construed to impair any vested right in existence on the effective date of this section.

SEC. 4. This Act shall not affect any existing valid rights. The Act of May 14, 1898 (48 U. S. C., secs. 371 and 462), as amended, creating shore space reserves, shall not apply to nor limit the operation of this Act.

SEC. 5. The Secretary of the Interior may make such rules and regulations as may be necessary and proper to provide for the development, under applicable law, of minerals reserved to the United States,

to provide appropriate notice of and method of conducting sales, to prevent speculation, to promote the orderly development of lands in Alaska, to provide protection and compensation for damages from mining activities to the surface and improvements thereon, and to carry out any of the other purposes of this Act.

Approved August 30, 1949.

